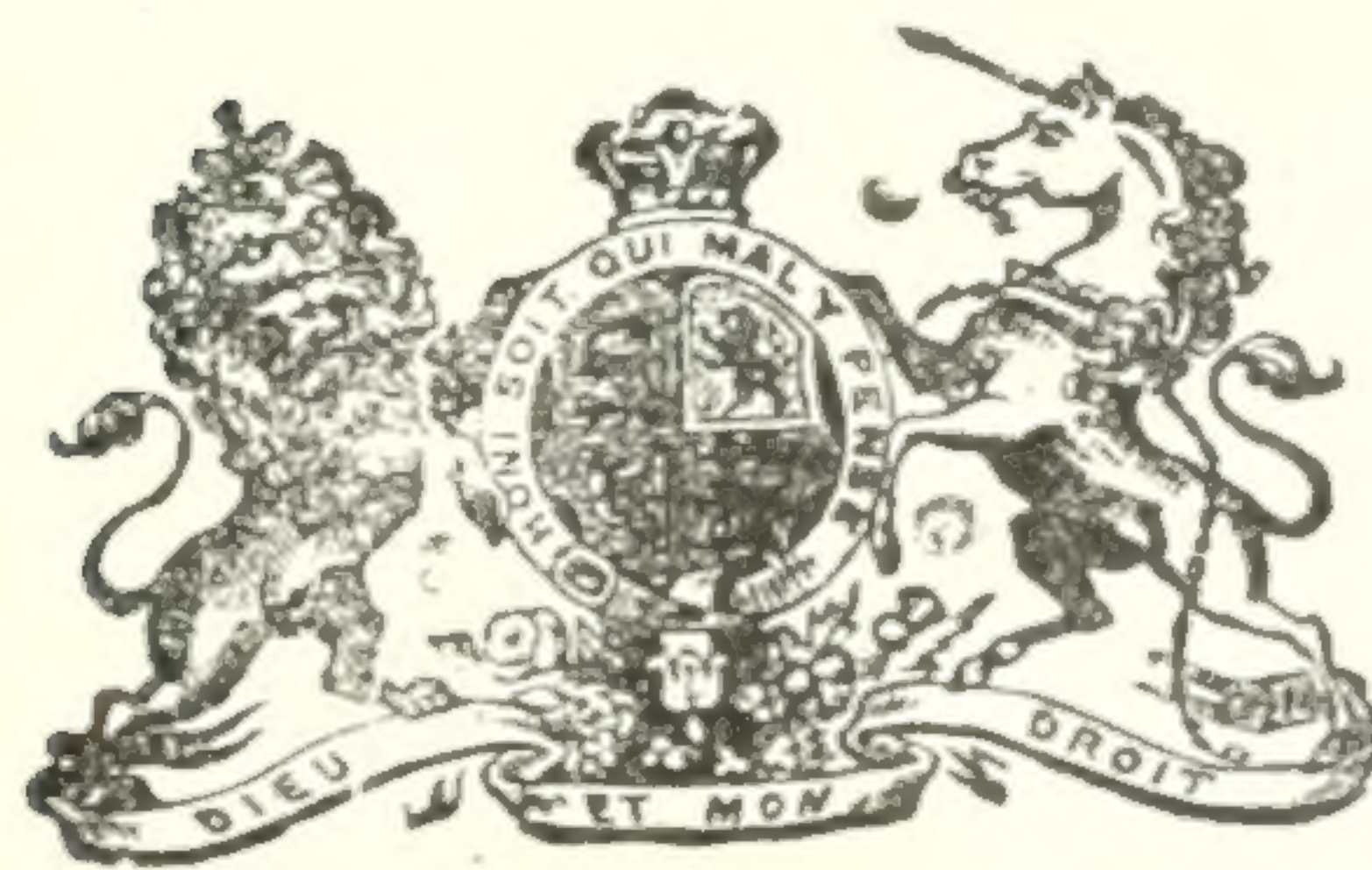


REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1914

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

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*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,

*Minister of Labour.*







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# REPORT

OF THE

## DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

### Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1914.

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To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

There were, almost from the beginning of the financial year 1913-14, evidences in Canada of financial and economic disturbances, which were apparently common to many leading countries of the world. There had been, in fact, during the closing months of the preceding fiscal year some premonitions of these conditions. Tightness of money tended to restrain business operations, and the effect of this situation on the industrial situation soon became visible. Diminished activity in the building trades, and, to a less extent, in other industrial groups, brought about considerable unemployment. The unusual mildness of weather during the early part of the winter of 1913-14, particularly in Western Canada, fortunately permitted the continuation of railroad construction and much other out-of-door work several weeks beyond the usual date, a fact which tended to mitigate the severer aspects of the industrial situation.

The widespread character of the commercial depression was illustrated in the statistics as to immigration for the financial year. The total immigration for 1913-14 was but slightly under the large figures of 1912-13, the figures being respectively for 1912-13, 402,434, and for 1913-14, 384,867. The immigration figures for 1912-13 were the highest ever recorded for Canada. An examination of the monthly returns on this subject, however, will show that the record of the earlier months of 1913-14 seemed to indicate that the high record reached during the year 1912-13 would be greatly exceeded for the new year. Beginning from the month of August, however, a decline in the volume of immigration set in, and by the end of the financial year the number of newcomers to Canada, month by month, was about one-half that recorded for the preceding year. The large increase, however, in the earlier months of 1913-14, when immigration is usually at its heaviest, left the volume for the year at the high figure of 384,867, or only four per cent. under the enormous total of 1912-13. Indications of political unrest in Europe continued throughout the year. The war among the Balkan nations reached a conclusion without directly involving the greater nations, but the earlier summer months of 1914 were not without indications that the danger had not wholly passed away, and, at date of writing, the outlook from this point of view is not encouraging. While these matters undoubtedly tended to depress



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industrial conditions in Canada, there was much ground for the view that Canada was, on the whole, well standing the unusual strain, and was, perhaps, not, in this respect, so severely pressed as many other countries.

So far as concerns industrial disputes, which, however, are compiled for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, the situation for 1913 was about as for 1912. The number of strikes was somewhat smaller, 113 for 1913, as against 150 for 1912. In Time Losses, perhaps the truest test of the cost of strikes to a community, the position was not quite as good as that for 1912, but greatly better than that for 1911. The respective Time Losses for the years named were as follows: 1911, 2,046,650; 1912, 1,099,208; 1913, 1,287,678. Of the disputes of 1913, however, one only can be said to have assumed a serious character, that, namely, between the coal mine operators of Vancouver Island and their employees.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The dispute in the coal mines of Vancouver Island began, it will be remembered, in September, 1912, at the mines of the Canadian Collieries, Limited, at Cumberland and Extension. The difficulty at these points remained unsettled at the end of 1912, though the collieries had resumed work, and the output had, in some mines, reached the normal figure. Work was continued at these collieries during the early months of 1913. In May, 1913, the trouble spread to collieries controlled by other companies at Nanaimo and South Wellington. Three companies were involved in these later troubles, namely, the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, Limited, known generally as the Jingle Pot, at Nanaimo. The strike began on or about May 1, 1913, having been called without preliminary negotiation between the respective companies and the miners.

The second dispute grew undoubtedly out of the first, though the connection is not clear. Alleged discrimination against unionism was the origin of the trouble at Cumberland and Extension in September, 1912, but subsequent events proved that both at these points and at the points which became involved in later phases of the struggle union recognition was the essential point of dispute. The strike of May 1, 1913, had continued for some months when the companies involved opened up their mines with such labour as was available. It will not be overlooked that coal mining is an industry falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but the strike had been entered without apparent regard to this fact. No application was received at any time from either party for the establishment of a Board, and the establishment of a Board was not, therefore, practicable. Such efforts, however, as were otherwise possible were made to bring together the parties involved in the dispute. The Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute in the summer of 1913. Mr. S. Price also was appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate the dispute and to report thereon. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and proffered his good offices. At this time the chief point of contest was as between the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo and its former employees. The Deputy Minister became the medium of negotiation, but no arrangement could be reached. Mr. J. D. McNiven, the representative of the Department resident in British Columbia, was also continually in touch with the situation, and, by the Minister's instructions, lent his good offices freely to the advancement of any movement offering a prospect of settlement. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the dispute is found in the disturbances that occurred at different points in the



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affected area on August 18th and 19th. One or two persons were injured and many men were arrested. As a consequence of this disturbance numerous special provincial constables and some detachments of militia were sent into the district by the local authorities. Work was again gradually resumed, and there was no renewal of the trouble. The mines at Cumberland had been producing their normal output almost from the beginning of the year. At Extension the normal output had been about reached when the disturbances of August necessitated a temporary closing down. Work at this point was again shortly resumed. At Nanaimo several mines were opened, and by the end of the year a respectable output had been reached, though the figure remained much below that preceding the strike, and one mine was understood to have been rendered out of condition by flooding and otherwise, consequent on difficulties arising out of the dispute. At South Wellington work proceeded with a restricted output. The company controlling the Jingle Pot mine came to an agreement with its employees, and work proceeded generally from the month of August shortly following the disturbances.

A comprehensive statement of the circumstances attending the outbreak of this dispute and its continuance up to July, 1913, appears in the published report of the inquiry made by Mr. S. Price under Royal Commission, and copies of this report were extensively distributed by the Department. The dispute had not been settled at the close of the financial year, but information received in the Department tended to show that the strike had then become largely ineffective. Work was proceeding at all points affected. The operators were no doubt in some cases, particularly in the case of the Western Fuel Company, hampered by lack of suitable labour, while the men were obviously feeling the effect of the long strain on their resources. About the end of June, 1914, statements were published in the press as emanating from officers of the union concerned, the United Mine Workers' Association, indicating that the union would shortly cease its support of the strike. At the time of writing (early July) it is learned that this step was taken and the union withdrew from the struggle. Audited statements of the union show that its expenditure on the strike at the various points involved from September, 1912, was about \$1,500,000. No formal settlement has as yet occurred as a sequel to the withdrawal of the union, but it is thought likely that without perhaps a formal settlement of the protracted disputes the mine operators and the workers will now shortly find means of working together, the most likely basis being the removal by the operators of their ban on the union and the withdrawal by the miners of their demand for union recognition. This would no doubt permit the gradual replacement of the more skilled of the former workers who still have their homes in the district affected. This strike, now apparently nearing its close, promises to rival that of Springhill, N.S., (1909-1911) in intensity and duration, and the two struggles resemble each other in many ways. In each case the industry was that of coal mining, and the union concerned was the United Mine Workers' Association. Union recognition was also in each case the essential point of dispute. The strike at Springhill was but one of a number of disputes occurring almost simultaneously at various points in Nova Scotia; so also in the present case the dispute covered all coal mines on Vancouver Island.\*

Apart from the coal mining troubles on Vancouver Island none of the strikes or lockouts of the year were of serious magnitude. Perhaps the most

\*The proof-reading of these pages furnishes opportunity to add the date of the formal closing of the strike on Vancouver Island on August 19, when the men, assembled at Nanaimo, passed a resolution to that effect. The strike has lasted twenty-two months, practically the period also of the coal miners' strike at Springhill, N.S.



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notable among other disputes than the coal strike was that affecting the saw-mills in St. John, where friction between the mill owners and their employees caused a lockout during the summer months. The struggle began with a demand from raftsmen, pondsmen and pilers, for increased wages, resulting in the closing of the mills in June. About 1,500 men were affected during most of the summer, though many of these had not been directly concerned in the demand for higher wages. The mills were reopened in September without any important change in conditions from those prevailing when the difficulties began.

As mentioned on a preceding page, the Time Losses for the year were 1,287,678 work-days. Practically two-thirds of these losses are contained in the single coal-mining dispute on Vancouver Island, leaving relatively small losses to be distributed over other industries throughout the various provinces. Scattered troubles occurred in the building trades and clothing trades, not however affecting these industries very seriously at any given point. The coal mining strike in British Columbia is again responsible for the fact that British Columbia is to be credited with a large proportion of the Time Losses of the year, notwithstanding the fact that nearly one-half the actual disputes occurred in Ontario. Putting the matter in another way, the 51 strikes occurring in Ontario were responsible for Time Losses of 219,608 days, while the 15 strikes occurring in British Columbia were responsible for Time Losses reaching 756,202 days. The difficulty among the mill workers above mentioned is responsible mainly for the fact that New Brunswick is credited with Time Losses of 154,136 working days, Nova Scotia standing well by comparison with four disputes only and Time Losses limited to 18,324 working days. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were little troubled with industrial disputes, 15 in all being reported among them, none of them serious in character, and resulting in total Time Losses of no more than about 40,000 working days. In the province of Quebec Time Losses, too, were relatively light, eighteen strikes being responsible for 85,751 lost work-days. Prince Edward Island, which has frequently a clean sheet as to these matters, comes this year barely into the record with one strike affecting eighteen employees who ceased work for two days, involving Time Losses of thirty-six days only; the workers concerned were steam-boat firemen.

#### FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department proceeded on the usual lines, but showed more activity than is recorded for any previous year. The number of Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the year was 552, as against 384 during the preceding fiscal year. The contracts for which these schedules were prepared were divided among the different Departments as follows:—

Public Works .....	327
Railways and Canals .....	120
Marine and Fisheries .....	45
Militia and Defence .....	49
Naval Service .....	3
Interior .....	3
Trade and Commerce .....	4
Agriculture .....	1

The total number of Fair Wages Schedules now furnished by the Department since its inception in 1900 is 3,126. These schedules are, it is now generally



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understood, prepared in accordance with the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1900, and represent the minimum rate of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed under the various contracts controlled by the different Departments of the Dominion Government. A question arises sometimes as to whether or not the contractor is living up to the terms of the schedule which may be included in his contract. In most cases the Department controlling the contract is agreeable to the investigation of the complaint by the Department of Labour, and the result has usually been an adjustment of the grievance.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was issued at about the end of the financial year. The report is of an exhaustive character, comprising four parts printed in four volumes. A chapter of the present volume sets forth, briefly, the features of the report and recommendations of the Commission. Briefly, the Commission advises an annual appropriation by the Dominion Parliament for each year during a period of ten years for the various aspects of industrial training and technical education, of the sum of three million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this amount to be distributed among the various provinces of Canada proportionately to population and subject to certain suggested requirements and conditions. Of the sum named, the Commission recommends that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars should apply particularly to the development and furtherance of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the larger sum of three million dollars becoming a Dominion development fund to be applied more generally for the purposes of industrial training. The recommendations include suggestions as to the plan under which the appropriation should be controlled, the Commission favouring a system of local and provincial development bodies ascending from local urban and local rural boards, through provincial development councils and commissions, to a Dominion Development Conference and a Dominion Development Commission, which last body would be the central authority controlling the general policy and administration. Copies of the complete report reached the Department in ample numbers shortly after the close of the fiscal year, and the work of distribution was taken up by the Department, several thousand copies being distributed to selected lists, and in response to a very large number of special enquiries received.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

Three special departmental reports appeared during the year: (1) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913, (2) Labour Organization in Canada, 1913, and (3) Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912. The first two of these reports have now been issued annually for several years. The last named represented a new departure, but will be, it is hoped, the first of a series of reports issuing regularly on the subject dealt with.

Referring for a moment to the report on Wholesale Prices, the fourth of its kind, it may be remarked that while the report was in general scope and arrangement on the same lines as its predecessors, the report for 1913 contained some interesting new features such as analyses of the prices movement and statistical detail bearing on conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc. The general findings of the report as to prices, etc., were that the year 1913 had seen a cessation "in the rapid upward movement of prices which had been practically continuous since 1909, and it had brought



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the general level by the end of 1912 to a point probably the highest within the present generation." "From a cost of living standpoint, therefore," it is remarked at another point in the introductory pages, "the statistics would indicate some alleviation of the situation, as it appeared in 1912, to the extent at least that there has been no intensification of the problem such as occurred with each successive year for some time past. The most notable exception to the contrary was in the case of meats, which reached a general level higher than ever previously experienced."

As to retail prices the general findings indicate as follows: "In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on thirty-six staple articles of consumption in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34. Although meats were higher, potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important foods averaged lower. A slight increase, 4.8 per cent., appears in the cost of fuel and lighting, and an increase in rent of 3.2 per cent. The increase in the total weekly expenditure is, therefore, from \$13.788 per week to \$14.024, about 1.7 per cent."

The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1913 and containing 191 pages, was issued somewhat after the close of the financial year. A statement of its general features appears in a chapter of this report. The report contained features common to previous reports on this subject and in addition included chapters on special subjects, as for instance "Labour Temples," "Labour Newspapers," etc. The statistics presented show that there had been during the calendar year 1913 considerable development in trades unionism, the total membership reported showing an increase of over fifteen thousand above the figures for 1912. The figures as to membership for the three years covered by previous reports issued on this subject are as follows:—1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799. There was a corresponding increase in the number of local branches, the total number of trades union branches in Canada at the end of 1913 being 2,017, an increase of 134 over the number reported in December, 1912.

The chapter found in the report on trade union beneficiary work shows that of the 101 international organizations having local branches in Canada, 72 have benefit features of varying extent. The grand total of the disbursements made on account of benefits by these organizations for the last fiscal year of the respective organizations is placed at \$14,962,705. Nearly one-half of this amount was expended in death and disability benefits. These figures represent payments for the whole international area, disbursements in Canada presumably ranging in proportion to membership.

The information assembled in the report shows, amongst other things, the relative standing in trades unionism, 1912, of those countries in which trades unionism prevails. The membership reported for the world generally is 12,094,490, a slight increase over the figures reported for 1911. The returns show a more rapid rate of increase in Great Britain than in any other European country, Great Britain having now actually, as well as relatively, a larger membership than is found in any of the greater nations, Germany ranking second and the United States third. It is to Australia, however, that we must turn for the greatest measure of union membership relative to population, where the percentage of union membership to total population stands at 9.1 per cent., while in Great Britain the percentage is slightly lower, at 8.4 per cent. In Canada the percentage is 2.4 per cent.



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## GENERAL NOTES.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette* has continued on the lines followed in previous years and does not call for special comment.

The report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed as a special appendix to the present volume, appearing under its own covers. . This practice has been followed now for several years, and is found convenient in distributing copies of the report in response to the numerous enquiries which the Department continues to receive from many countries as to different aspects of this statute and its operations.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered also under the authority of the Minister of Labour. No report on this subject is made, there having been no formal proceedings under this statute during the past fiscal year. Enquiries were received in the Department from time to time as to different phases of the statute and its operation, and these and other correspondence receive due attention.

F. A. ACLAND.

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, July, 1914.



## I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department of Labour, has followed, in the main, the lines of previous years.

In the August number of the *Gazette* that part of the general summary which deals, under the heading of "Notes," with miscellaneous industrial items was enlarged, and the heading changed to read "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest," the scope of the article being extended and subjects included thereunder given wider treatment.

Other regular features of the *Gazette*, embracing articles on such subjects as wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, industrial agreements, fair wages schedules, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, building permits, reports of Departments and Bureaus, and legal decisions affecting labour, have been continued as in past years. The regular article on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has appeared from month to month, as well as special articles on matters of industrial interest from time to time.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The review of industrial and labour conditions which appears as the leading article each month in *The Gazette* has been continued along the lines of previous years, the article being based, for the most part, on information received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The main portion is devoted to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trades in Canada, with a tabular statement showing to what extent industrial activity has prevailed from time to time, reviews being given in this connection of interruptions to industry such as fires and trade disputes; changes in wages and hours, conditions in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railroad construction, transportation, and in the various trades, with brief reference to Canadian revenue and trade, the article concluding with a number of notes on current matters of industrial interest. Following the general review are printed the monthly reports of the regular correspondents of the Department in various industrial centres of the Dominion, these reports relating to the general condition of the local labour market, local industries and conditions of employment generally. Next in order appear the reports of women correspondents, which deal more particularly with industrial conditions and social questions affecting working women.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

As in other years, the Department has published a monthly statement in *The Labour Gazette* relating to proceedings carried on under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907. Reports of boards established under the Act have been published in full, and generally a complete resume has been given of the operation of the Act from month to month.

In addition to the monthly record of trade disputes, which has been continued as in previous years, there was published, in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a review of trade disputes in Canada during the year 1913. This review showed a decrease in the number of disputes in Canada during 1913 as compared with the year 1912, there being 113 in the former year and 150 in the



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latter. There were also fewer employees involved in trade disputes, the number being 39,536 in 1913, as compared with 40,511 during the previous year. The number of disputes actually commencing in 1913 was 106, thirty-two less than in 1912. The greatest number of disputes occurred in the building trades, there being thirty-one. Metal trades came next, with twenty-nine, and in the clothing trades there were ten, the greatest number of employees affected being in the clothing trades. There were two disputes in fishing, three in lumbering, and seven in mining. Woodworking and textile trades each accounted for three. In food and tobacco preparation there were four; general transport, eight; unskilled labour, seven, and miscellaneous, five. The greatest number of strikes occurred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being fifty-one in the former province and eighteen in the latter. British Columbia came next, with a total of fifteen.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

The usual quarterly article on changes in wages and hours of labour has been continued, as well as a short statement in the general summary from month to month. The first of these quarterly articles appeared in the May issue of 1913, the second in the September, the third in November, and the fourth in the February, 1914, issues of the *Gazette*. Altogether during the year upwards of 54,000 employees were affected by changes in wages or hours of labour, the greatest number of employees concerned being those in the building and transport trades.

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The *Labour Gazette* has contained the usual articles on wholesale and retail prices. In these articles an index number indicates the general wholesale price level of 272 representative commodities, divided into groups and sub-groups, and a table published each month shows the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of each year. The latest available index number of wholesale prices, with notes as to the most important changes, are given for Great Britain, the United States and France. The retail prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals in fifty-five cities of Canada are given. Local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* send in these prices as for the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions, and from these reports a statement is prepared for the *Labour Gazette*, showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to the cause.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements have been published from month to month with comparative figures of building permits, these figures referring chiefly to localities in which there is a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the Department by its correspondents, or are obtained through correspondence with municipal officers. In addition to the monthly statements, there is an annual article; that referring to 1913 was published in the February, 1914, *Labour Gazette*. Statistics for this article are obtained, where possible, from municipalities having a population of 5,000 or upwards. Where a system of building permits was not maintained information was gathered from local architects, building contractors and others. Figures showing the amount of building in upwards of 100 localities were published in this special article. Building



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construction during 1913 was shown to be considerably less than during 1912, all the provinces, with the exception of Quebec, showing a decrease, this decrease being most noticeable in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where, out of thirty-six localities for which comparative statistics were obtained, thirty showed a decrease. Quebec showed an increase of slightly over \$2,000,000 as compared with the figures for 1912. The largest increase for any one municipality was that at St. John, N.B., where an increase of \$1,843,550 over the 1912 figures was recorded.

### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides the agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published from time to time during the past year:—

Agreement between the Federated Trades Committee of the Intercolonial Railway and the Board of Management.

Agreement between the International Typographical Union, No. 248, Peterborough, and the Employing Printers of Peterborough.

Agreement between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union 739, Winnipeg, and the Master Painters' Association of that city.

Schedule of wages of the Steam and Operating Engineers, Port Arthur.

Agreement between the members of Local 227, Saskatoon, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the Saskatoon Master Painters' and Decorators' Association.

Agreement between Ottawa Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers and Local Union No. 71, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.

Agreement between the Mason Contractors of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 12, of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., of the B. M. and P. I. U. of America.

Agreement submitted by the Carpenters' Union of Niagara Falls to the employers, and approved of and signed by them.

Schedule for the Electrical Workers of Saskatoon.

Agreement between Master Tailors of Winnipeg and the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 70.

Mutual agreement between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mutual agreement between the City of Winnipeg Light and Power and Electrical Departments and Local No. 435 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Wage schedule of employees of the North Vancouver City Ferries, Limited.

Agreement among members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, Local 459, Victoria, B.C.

Agreement governing granite cutting in Brownsburg, Que., 1912-1914, or longer.

Memorandum of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the Plant Department of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the Province of Manitoba.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—Bill of Prices of Local Union No. 262 of Brockville.

Agreement entered into between the Brotherhood and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the Master Builders of the City of Brantford.



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Scale of Prices of Victoria Typographical Union, No. 201.

Agreement between the Halifax Electric Tramway Company and employees.

Agreement between the Employing Bookbinders of Ottawa and International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 173, of Ottawa.

Wage schedule agreed upon by the Board of Arbitration in the dispute of Toronto Hydro Electric Commission and Electrical Workers.

Agreement governing granite cutting in Toronto, 1913-1916.

Scale of prices of the London Typographical Union, No. 133, for newspapers and job work.

Agreement between Employing Printers of Port Arthur and the Port Arthur Typographical Union, No. 575.

Agreement between the Winnipeg Pressmen's Union, No. 87, and the Winnipeg Typothetæ.

An agreement between the Marine Association of British Columbia and the International Longshoremen's Association, on behalf of Locals 38-46 of Victoria.

Agreement between the Electrical Employees of the City of Fort William and the City of Fort William.

Rules and rates of pay for Maintenance-of-way Employees on the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway and Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

Rules, regulations and rates of pay for Maintenance-of-way Employees on the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Agreement between British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its Employees.

Agreement between the Contracting Plasterers and the members of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, Local 124, of Ottawa.

Agreement between members of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Local 49, Winnipeg, and Employees.

Agreement of Stonecutters, Toronto.

Agreement between the Printing Establishments of Saskatoon and No. 663 of the International Typographical Union.

By-law for regulation of wages and working conditions of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, and the Employing Printers of Ottawa.

Agreement between Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, and the Ottawa Newspaper Publishers.

Rules and Regulations adopted by Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, Winnipeg.

Agreement between the Employing Printers of Medicine Hat and Typographical Union, No. 451, of that city.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following special articles have been published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1913 affecting industrial and labour conditions*—Under this heading nine articles in all were published, as follows:—



- (1) Dominion Legislation, November, 1913.
- (2) Nova Scotia Legislation, October, 1913.
- (3) New Brunswick Legislation, December, 1913.
- (4) Quebec Legislation, April, 1913.
- (5) Ontario Legislation, November, 1913.
- (6) Manitoba Legislation, October, 1913.
- (7) Saskatchewan Legislation, April, 1913, and March, 1914.
- (8) Alberta Legislation, December, 1913.
- (9) British Columbia Legislation, April, 1913, and October, 1913.

2. *Royal Commission on Labour Conditions in British Columbia.*—The April issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with the appointment of a Royal Commission in British Columbia by the Government of that province to look into the matter of labour conditions.

3. *A Department of Labour Created by the United States Government.*—An Act providing for the creation of a Department of Labour passed by the Congress of the United States received the assent of the President. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1913.

4. *Regulations for the Protection of Immigrants.*—An Order-in-Council was passed on the recommendation of the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of the Interior, prescribing regulations for the protection of immigrants seeking employment from companies, firms, and persons carrying on the business of intelligence offices, employment or labour agencies in Canada. The full text of the regulations was published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. *Report by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.*—In the autumn of 1912 a visit was paid to Canada by Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Excerpts of this report formed the basis of an article in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. *Canada's Manufacturing Industries.*—The July issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on Canada's Manufacturing Industries taken from a pamphlet issued by Professor Henry Laureys, of the Montreal Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

7. *"La Federation Nationale St.-Jean-Baptiste."*—An article regarding "La Federation Nationale St.-Jean-Baptiste" was prepared by Miss G. R. des Iles, correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Montreal, and published in the July issue.

8. *Establishment of a Free Employment Bureau at Winnipeg.*—The terms of a by-law establishing a free employment bureau in Winnipeg were published in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. *Mediation and Arbitration of Railway Labour Disputes in the United States.*—An article appeared in the August number of the *Labour Gazette* dealing with the text of an enactment of the United States Congress entitled: "An Act providing for mediation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees."

10. *Vancouver Island Coal Strike.*—The September issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article bearing on the strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island, and reviewing the terms of an agreement entered into between the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company, of Nanaimo, B.C., and the United Mine Workers of America, District 28.



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11. *Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1913, the Trades and Labour Congress held its twenty-ninth annual convention at Montreal, and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. *Forty-second Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A brief review of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Halifax during September, was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. *The Canadian Political Science Association.*—During September, 1913, the Canadian Political Science Association held its first annual conference and completed its organization at Ottawa. An account of this conference was given in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

14. *Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for November, 1913, contained a report of the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Brockville during October.

15. *"Yardage" Dispute at Coal Creek and Michel.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the decision of the permanent committee on the question of interpretation.

16. *Workmen's Compensation in Ontario.*—The final report of the Honourable Sir William Ralph Meredith, C.J.O., was presented under date of October 31, 1913, and formed the basis of a special article in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

17. *Renewal of the Agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association.*—The December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article on the renewal of this agreement.

18. *American Federation of Labour.*—A report of the proceedings enacted at the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was given briefly in the December, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

19. *Commission Appointed on Cost of Living.*—The January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article on the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the cost of living in Canada.

20. *Unemployment in Western Canada.*—An Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry of artisans and labourers at British Columbia ports formed the basis of an article in the January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

21. *Review of Labour Conditions in Canada during 1913.*—The January, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a brief review of labour conditions in Canada during 1913. The year 1913 was characterized in the later months by financial stringency, which was general throughout Canada. This stringency was first felt in the early months of the year, but its general effect did not seriously affect industrial conditions until the summer and fall months. Building permits were taken out freely, but work was held up in many cases through inability on the part of contractors to obtain the necessary funds for carrying out projected enterprises. Factories were generally working actively during the first part of the year; during the closing months, however, several establishments were running on short time, with reduced staffs. Agriculturists had a successful year, excellent weather prevailing for seeding and harvesting the crops. There was a decline in the products of the fisheries, largely owing to adverse weather conditions. In the lumbering industry a smaller cut of logs was made, and the mills were not running with their usual activity owing to a decrease in the demand for lumber. The year was a good one for mining. With the close of the outdoor season there were a considerably greater number of men unemployed than for the last few years. The greatest number of these belonged to the building trades and unskilled labouring classes. Trade was generally good throughout the



country. Foreign trade showed a large increase over the previous year. Immigration continued on an extensive scale, and in spite of the fact that unemployment was generally more pronounced than in 1912, the number of immigrants arriving exceeded those of the previous year. Among other favourable features of the year was the continuance, with little interruption, of extensive railroad construction, increases in the profits of banks, railroad and navigation companies, and the good crops.

22. *Strikes in Canada for Twelve Years—Review of Trade Disputes in Canada during 1913.*—A lengthy article under these two headings appeared in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

23. *Unemployment in Canada During Winter Season 1913-14.*—An account was given in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of the state of unemployment in the principal cities and towns of the Dominion, based on reports received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from other sources.

24. *British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the fourth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at New Westminster during January, was published in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

25. *Labour, Wages and Prices in the United Kingdom during 1913.*—A brief review of preliminary figures as regards wages, prices and labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1913 was published in the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

26. *Employment of Domestic Servants.*—A resolution passed by the Home and Domestic Employees' Union formed the basis of an article which was published in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

27. *International Conference for the Protection of Workpeople.*—The proposed subjects for discussion at the International Conference for the protection of workpeople were reviewed in the March, 1914, *Labour Gazette*.

28. *Convention of C. P. R. Federated Trades.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the convention of the C. P. R. Federated Trades, held at Winnipeg during February, was published in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

29. *Establishment of Parcel Post System.*—The inauguration of the Parcel Post System during February, 1914, was made the subject of an article which appeared in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

### SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the Department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the hours of labour of underground workmen in Ontario mines, reviewed in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. The report of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which was presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, reviewed in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. A review given of the first issue of a "Labour Bulletin," published by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.



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4. The report of the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom with regard to rents and retail prices of foods paid by workmen in a large number of cities throughout Great Britain and Ireland, reviewed in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

5. The report of the commissioner appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to investigate the labour troubles in the coal mines on Vancouver Island, reviewed in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. A brief review in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette* of the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to inquire into ways and means for establishing agricultural credit.

7. The operations of the Labour Exchanges in connection with the British Board of Trade during the year 1913, were reviewed in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

8. A brief review of the first number of the "Agricultural Gazette" issued by the Department of Agriculture was published in the March, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

## REVIEW OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus," which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were twenty-three issued by the Dominion of Canada, twenty issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, fifteen issued by Great Britain, two by New South Wales, one by Western Australia, one by New Zealand, one by Queensland, and twelve by the United States.

## CANADA.

1. Report of the Comptroller of Railway Statistics of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1912.

2. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1912.

3. Report of the Conservation Commission on the Water-Works of Canada.

4. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31st, 1912, on Grain Statistics.

5. Report of D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, on The Coal Fields of Western Canada.

6. Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada.

7. Report of the Conservation Commission of Canada on Oyster Farming in Prince Edward Island.

8. Report on Forest Products—Poles and Cross-Ties, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

9. General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the fiscal year 1912.

10. Report on Wood Using Industries of Canada, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., assisted by W. Guy H. Boyce, of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.



5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

11. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31st, 1912.
12. Report on Agriculture in British Columbia, 1910.
13. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13.
14. Report of the Minister of Public Works on Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1913.
15. Report on the Production of Iron and Steel in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
16. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1913.
17. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.
18. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31st, 1913.
19. Report on the Production of Coal and Coke in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
20. Report on the Production of Cément, Lime, Clay Products, Stone and other structural materials in Canada during the calendar year 1912.
21. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913.
22. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913.
23. Report by Wyatt Malcolm, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, on Oil and Gas Prospects of the Northwest provinces of Canada.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.
2. Report of the Secretary of Industries and Immigration for the year 1912.

#### QUEBEC REPORTS.

1. General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1913.

#### ONTARIO REPORTS.

1. Eleventh Annual Report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31, 1912.
2. Sixth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1912.
3. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1912, Bulletin No. 13, of the Bureau of Mines.
4. Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1912.
5. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for 1912.
6. Demonstration Lectures in Domestic Science (Foods and Cooking), Sewing and Home Nursing, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
7. Report on the Cobalt-Nickel Arsenides and Silver deposits of Timiskaming, including Cobalt and adjacent areas.



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8. Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to December 31, 1912.

9. The Province of Ontario, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

10. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario for year ending 31st of October, 1912.

11. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, 1913.

12. Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part II.—Meetings and Statistics.

13. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1912.

14. Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part I.

## SASKATCHEWAN REPORTS.

1. Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13, ended February 28, 1913.

2. Annual Report of the Board of Highway Commissioners of the Province of Saskatchewan for the financial year 1912-13, ended February 28, 1913.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORTS.

1. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1912.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Tenth Report of the Board of Trade of the Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, for the year 1912.

2. Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ended December 31, 1912.

3. Report of an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom in various trades in 1906.

4. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1912.

5. Inquiry into Industrial Agreements.

6. Reports from His Majesty's Minister at Peking respecting the Opium Question in China, 1913.

7. Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1912, with Comparative Statistics.

8. Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1912, with Comparative Statistics.

9. Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act.

10. Hours and Conditions of Employment of Van Boys and Warehouse Boys.

11. General Report by the Board of Trade upon Accidents that have occurred on Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1912.

12. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912.

13. Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.



5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

14. General Report of Mines and Quarries, with Statistics, for 1912.
15. Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at October 1, 1913.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Fifteenth Annual Report of the Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ending June 30, 1913.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, 1913.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Seventh Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Bureau of Labour of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1912.
2. Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during 1912.

## QUEENSLAND.

1. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of the Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1912.

## UNITED STATES.

1. Statistics of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken in the year 1910, containing statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining for the United States, the States and Principal Cities.
2. Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1912.
3. Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour of the State of Massachusetts for the year 1911.
4. Twenty-fifth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30, 1912.
5. Report of Conciliation and Arbitration in the Building Trades of Greater New York.
6. Illinois Factory Inspection Bulletin.
7. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics on Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe and Hosiery and Knit Goods Industries, 1890 to 1912.
8. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics on Dangers to Workmen from Dust and Fumes and Methods of Protection.
9. Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York State for the year ended September 30, 1912.
10. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1913.
11. Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce, 1913.
12. First Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine, 1911-1912.



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**II.—WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.**

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department, which has to do with the administration of the Government's Fair Wages policy, has shown a marked expansion over all previous years. The Fair Wages policy referred to is based on a resolution of the House of Commons, which was adopted in the session of 1900, providing for the payment on Dominion Government contracts of the rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out. In most of the contracts to which this policy applies, the minimum wage rates to be observed are specified in the contract. In other cases a general clause is inserted that all mechanics, labourers, or other persons employed in connection therewith shall be paid "such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. The policy of the Government in respect of the insertion of the Fair Wage Schedule or general fair wages clause is followed in the construction of public works of many different kinds in all parts of Canada, and also in the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies, the operations covered by this policy amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. The number of Fair Wage schedules prepared last year was 552, the contracts concerned being divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works, 327; Railways and Canals, 120; Marine and Fisheries, 45; Militia and Defence, 49; Naval Service, 3; Interior, 3; Trade and Commerce, 4; Agriculture, 1. The number of Fair Wage schedules furnished in the year 1912-13 was 384, and in the year 1911-12, 290. The total number of Fair Wage schedules furnished from 1900 to the end of the fiscal year was 3,126.

The Fair Wages schedules are prepared by officers especially appointed for this purpose, who visit the locality in which the work is to be performed to ascertain by inquiry of both employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour which generally prevail in the district where the work is carried on. The Fair Wages officers of the Government are also employed in connection with the investigation and adjustment of any complaint which may subsequently arise as to non-compliance on the part of contractors with the Fair Wage conditions. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of Fair Wages officer of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Mr. E. N. Compton was appointed in June, 1913, as joint Fair Wage officer with Mr. W. D. Killins for the Province of Ontario. Mr. H. S. Hood was appointed in December, 1913, as Fair Wages officer for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Mr. J. D. McNiven, who had formerly acted as Fair Wages officer for the four Western Provinces, was relieved by Mr. Hood's appointment from the preparation of all Fair Wage schedules required in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta. Mr. McNiven's present territory comprises, accordingly, the Province of British Columbia and the western portion of Alberta.

In addition to the preparation of Fair Wage Clauses for Government contracts, the Department of Labour has been called upon to furnish Fair Wage



conditions for insertion in contracts for railway construction to which Parliament has granted financial aid either in the form of subsidy or guarantee.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGE SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1913-14, also during previous years, and show the different Departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

TABLE showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1913-14.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	TOTAL
Public Works .....	46	40	11	62	95	15	15	43	..	327
Railways and Canals.....	24	32	1	35	17	5	2	4	..	120
Marine and Fisheries .....	14	10	1	2	13	1	2	2	..	45
Militia and Defence .....	4	1	2	4	23	2	6	7	..	49
Naval Service .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Interior.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Trade and Commerce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL.....	88	83	15	104	151	23	31	57	..	552

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES, 1900-14.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1914, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	GRAND TOTAL
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	327	1,506
Railways and Canals.....	..	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	120	1,106
Marine and Fisheries.....	..	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	45	265
Other Departments.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	60	249
TOTAL.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	552	3,126



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## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS, 1913-14.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour, 1913-14.

NAME OF ORDER.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$13,625.03
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	1,308.22
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads.....	13,677.12
Making and repairing post office scales.....	1,385.54
Supplying mail bags.....	55,234.03
Repairing mail bags.....	39,473.56
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	30,743.71
Supplying street letter boxes and railway and mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	14,529.51
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	1,839.79
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	54,979.93
Total.....	\$226,796.44



Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Vol.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Extension to breakwater.	Kelley's Cove, N.S.	Apr. 3	July 14	\$ 8,990 00	XIV.	181
Dry Dock.	Launon, Que.	" 3	Oct. 7	Schedule of prices.	XIV	616
Cribwork wharf.	Mochelles, N.S.	" 15	No contract.			
Completion and widening of pile and crib work wharf.	Clark City, Que.	" 15	" "			
Crib and concrete wharf and dredging.	Belleville, Ont.	" 21	" "			
Public building.	Sudbury, Ont.	" 21	Sept. 8	98,200 00	XIV	481
Public building.	Warton, Ont.	" 22	No contract.			
Extension to cribwork breakwater.	Parkers' Cove, N.S.	" 23	Dec. 2	6,480 00	XIV	829
" "	Ogilvie, N. S.	" 24	July 28	6,300 00	XIV	338
Public building.	Elmira, Ont.	" 25	Aug. 11	35,000 00	XIV	340
Alterations to post office.	Lachine, Que.	" 26	Aug. 11	20,200 00	XIV	340
Public building.	Ilanover, Ont.	" 26	Feb. 2	28,500 00	XIV	1088
Postal Station "I."	Westmount, Que.	" 26	Aug. 4	70,000 00	XIV	339
Pier, crib and concrete work.	St. John West, N.B.	May 2	July 24	575,284 00	XIV	181
Public building.	Preston, Ont.	" 3	Aug. 4	44,861 00	XIV	339
Completion of jetty, pile and brushwork.	Steveston, B.C.	" 3	Oct. 7	Schedule of prices	XIV	616
Post office.	Palmerston, Ont.	" 12	No contract.			
Public building.	Greenwood, B.C.	" 13	Aug. 29	41,900 00	XIV	482
Observatory.	Gonzales Heights, B.C.	" 13	Aug. 15	11,900 00	XIV	340
Doctors' residence.	Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 13	Sept. 20	8,658 00	XIV	482
Post office.	Brussels, Ont.	" 15	No contract.			
" "	Milton, Ont.	" 16	June 15	19,400 00	XIV	117
" "	Norwich, Ont.	" 16	July 2	23,500 00		
Lock, dam and approach piers concrete, pilework, etc.).	Rivière du Loup en haut, Que.	" 16	July 9	Class "A," 10c per cu. yd. (in situ). Class "B," 10c per cu. yd. (scow measure).....	XIV	179
Public building.	Wooden, Que.	" 17	No contract.			
Breakwater.	Malbaie, Que.	" 17	" "			
Dredging work.	Buctouche, N. B.	" 17	" "			
" "	St. Andrews, N.B.	" 17	July 28	Class "B," 40c per cu. yd. (in situ). Class "B," 50c per cu. yd. (scow measure).....	XIV	180
" "	St. George, N.B.	" 17	July 7		XIV	179



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"	St. Stephen, N.B.	"	17	July	28	(Class "B," 70c per cu. yd. (in situ).	XIV	180
"	Beaudale, N.B.	"	17	No contract				
"	Gierow's, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Gunter's, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Hatfields Point, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	McAlmies, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Reed's Point, N.B.	"	17	"				
"	Rivers Mills, N.B.	"	17	July	11	26c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	180
"	Little Black River, N.B.	"	17	July	21	25c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	180
"	Bathurst, N.B.	"	17	July	7	(Class "B," 25c. per cu. yd. (in situ).	XIV	179
"	Chapereaux River, N.B.	"	17	No contract				
"	North West Miramichi River, N.B.	"	17	Aug.	18	37c. per cu. yd. (scow measure).	XIV	338
"	South West Miramichi River, N.B.	"	17	Oct.	3	(Class "B," 60c per cu. yd. (in situ).	XIV	614
"	Cheticamp, N.S.	"	17	Sept.	18	(Class "B," 30c per cu yd (scow measure)....	XIV	483
"	Little Lorraine, N.S.	"	17	Sept.	22	(Class "A," \$6.00 per cu. yd. (scow measure)....	XIV	481
"	Petit de Grati, N.S.	"	17	Sept.	22	(Class "B," 54c per cu yd (scow measure)....	XIV	483
"	Whycecoteagh, N.S.	"	17	Sept.	22	(Class "B," 19c per cu. yd. (scow measure)....	XIV	484
"	Port Mulgrave, N.S.	"	17	Sept.	22	(Class "B," 29c per cu yd (in situ)...	XIV	484
"	Gold River, N.S.	"	17	No contract				
"	Yarmouth, N.S.	"	17	"				
"	Lunenburg, N.S.	"	17	"				
"	Summer side, P.E.I.	"	17	"				
"	Vernon River, P.E.I.	"	17	June	25	(Class "A," \$6.90 per cu. yd. (Class "B," 27 1/2c per cu. yd (scow measure)....	XIV	179
"	Rivière du Loup en haut, Que.	"	17	July	9	(Class "A," \$5.50 per cu. yd. (Class "B," 14c. per cu. yd. (scow measure)....	XIV	179
"	Montreal, Que.	"	17	No contract				
"	Vaudreuil, Que.	"	17	"				
"	Ile aux Foies, Que.	"	17	"				



Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Dredging work.....	Cloud Bay, Ont.....	May 17....	July 7.....	Class "A," \$3.85 per cu. yd. Class "B," 25c. per cu yd. (in situ.) ...	Vol. XIV 179
"	Kincardine, Ont.....	" 17....	No contract.		
"	Rondeau, Ont.....	" 17....	"		
"	Saugeen River, Ont.....	" 17....	"		
"	Bruce Mines, Ont.....	" 17....	July 28.....	Class "B," 32c. per cu. yd. (in situ.) .	Vol. XIV 180
"	Hilton, Ont.....	" 17....			
"	Walker River, Ont.....	" 17....	No contract.		
"	Killarney, Ont.....	" 17....	"		
"	Little Detroit, Ont.....	" 17....	July 11.....	Class "A," \$2.25 per cu. yd. Class "B," 16c. per cu. yd. (in situ.)	Vol. XIV 180
"	Whitby, Ont.....	" 17....			
"	Trenton, Ont.....	" 17....	No contract.		
Reconstruction and enlargement of old Railway wharf and dredging.....	Dorchester, N.B.....	" 19....	Oct. 29.....	15,400 00	
Public building.....	Duncan Station, B.C.....	" 19....	Aug. 12.....	38,463 00	Vol. XIV 340
Post office.....	Perth, Ont.....	" 21....	No contract.		
Post office.....	Southampton, Ont.....	" 21....	"		
Concrete wharf.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22....	Aug. 20.....	Schedule of prices.	Vol. XIV 341
Improvements to wharf (pile, crib and concrete work)....	Batiscan, Que.....	" 23....	Aug. 31.....	Schedule of prices.	Vol. XIV 480
Extension to south breakwater.....	Battery Point, N.S.....	" 23....	Oct. 24.....	5,250 00	Vol. XIV 618
Extension to cribwork wharf.....	Hantsport, N.S.....	" 23....	Oct. 16.....	18,685 00	Vol. XIV 617
Laboratory and other buildings.....	Halifax Quarantine Station.....	" 31....	No contract.		
Alterations to public building.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	June 4....	Sept. 13.....	48,000 00	Vol. XIV 481
Public building.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 4....	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf.....	St. Germain, Que.....	" 6....	"		
Building at Forest Nursery Station.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 7....	"		



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Two steel dredges	Great Lakes and Arrow Lakes, B.C.	"	10	"		
Cribwork wharf	Wilton, N.S.	"	11	"		
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Upper Salmon River, N.B.	"	12	Nov. 5	9,989 00	XIV 721
Extension to wharf, crib and span work	Callender, Ont.	"	14	Feb. 2	6,500 00	XIV 1090
Extension to cribwork wharf	Seagull, Ont.	"	11	No contract.		
Reconstruction of part of super-structure of wharf (crib and concrete work)	Toronto, Ont.	"	17	Oct. 9	13,398 00	XIV 616
Public building	Louisville, Que.	"	17	June 23	17,500 00	XIV 82
Extension and widening of cribwork wharf-dredging	Campbellton, N.B.	"	17	No contract.		
Crib and concrete retaining pier and retaining wall	Poupart, Que.	"	17	"		
Addition to outer wharf cribwork	Montmagny, Que.	"	19	Sept. 25	5,000 00	XIV 482
Cribwork breakwater	Blandford, N.S.	"	19	Mar. 3	13,721 00	XIV 1211
Extension to cribwork wharf	Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.	"	20	Mar. 5	112,000 00	XIV 1211
Cribwork wharf	Beauséjour, C.B.	"	20	No contract.		
Harbour improvements (cribwork) and dredging	Inverness, N.S.	"	21	"		
Post office	Three Rivers, Que.	"	28	Feb. 9	163,495 00	XIV 1089
Extension to cribwork wharf	Ste. Anne de la Pénitence, Que.	"	30	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater	Baywater, N.S.	"	30	"		
Extension to cribwork breakwater	Mill Cove, N.S.	"	30	"		
Cribwork wharf and tidal basin dredging	Rimouski, Que.	"	30	Mar. 21	Schedule of prices.	
Prill Hall	Winnipeg, Man.	July	2	Oct. 2	519,929 00	
Pilework wharf	Noodles, B.C.	"	2	No contract.		
"	Kenora, Ont.	"	2	Sept. 3	7,500 00	XIV 481
Cribwork wharf	Beaton, B.C.	"	7	No contract.		
Jetty, Fraser river	North Arm, B.C.	"	7	May 22	Schedule of prices.	
Customs house and examining warehouse	Port William, Ont.	"	8	Dec. 31	156,000 00	XIV 984
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	8	Feb. 16	208,000 00	XIV 1090
Various buildings at Experimental Farm Station	Fredericton, N.B.	"	9	No contract.		
Addition to post office	Portmouth, N.S.	"	10	July 16	48,228 00	
Storework jetty	Nicolet, Que.	"	11	"		
Protection dyke	Laprairie, Que.	"	11	Jan. 21	Schedule of prices	XIV 1087
Cribwork breakwater	Woodward's Cove, N.B.	"	17	Apr. 15	11,970 00	XIV 1333
Ice piers concrete and cribwork	Annapolis Royal, N.S.	"	17	Oct. 11	34,700 00	XIV 616
Extension to southern breakwater cribwork	Wood Island, P.E.I.	"	17	Oct. 14	6,975 00	XIV 617
Extension to wharf	Avonport, N.S.	"	17	Nov. 24	16,400 00	XIV 828
Wharf	Chicoutimi, N.B.	"	17	May 11	6,880 00	XIV 1454
Extension to wharf cribwork	Cap Chat, Que.	"	17	No contract.		
Breakwater repairs (stone work)	Summerside, P.E.I.	"	17	"		
Cribwork wharf	Little Sands, P.E.I.	"	17	Feb. 12	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1090
Extension to wharf cribwork	Grand Meads, Que.	"	17	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater	Little Upper Harbour, N.B.	"	17	Dec. 15	Schedule of prices	
Pilework wharf	Charco, B.C.	"	21	Oct. 13	Approx. 10,500 00	830
Pile bent and timber docking wharf	Gillies Bay, B.C.	"	21	Dec. 13	5,450 00	XIV 617
Addition to public building	Victoria, B.C.	"	21	Mar. 25	5,650 00	XIV 830
Wharves, crib and concrete work	Victoria Harbour, B.C.	"	21	"	147,500 00	
Public building	Stoughton, Ont.	"	22	Mar. 9	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1331
Wharf, crib and concrete work	Victoria, Ont.	"	26	Nov. 11	28,870 00	XIV 722
Cribwork wharf	Belleville, Que.	Aug.	1	Oct. 21	Schedule of prices	XIV 720
Extension to retaining wall pile and concrete work	Meaford, Ont.	"	1	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf	Vails Point, Ont.	"	1	Dec. 13	Schedule of price	XIV 829
		"	1	Dec. 1	6,983 00	



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				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Revetment wall (pile and concrete work).....	Thornbury, Ont.....	August 1.....	Jan. 7.....	Schedule of prices	XIV 985
Extension to cribwork wharf.....	Cardigan River, P.E.I.....	" 1.....	Oct. 28.....	9,637 00	XIV 721
Cribwork breakwater.....	Welsh's Cove, N.B.....	" 2.....	Dec. 13.....	Approx. 11,825 00	
				Schedule of prices.	XIV 830
Cribwork wharf.....	McAulay's Shore, P.E.I.....	" 2.....	Oct. 28.....	7,438 00	XIV 721
Wharf (pile and cribwork).....	North River, P.E.I.....	" 2.....	Oct. 28.....	3,490 00	XIV 721
Addition to public building.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 2.....	Apr. 6.....	18,787 00	XIV 1332
"	Orillia, Ont.....	" 2.....	Dec. 3.....	31,485 00	XIV 829
Addition to Royal Mint.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 2.....	Feb. 21.....	25,500 00	XIV 1091
Drill hall.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 5.....	No contract.		
Addition to public building.....	Vegreville, Alta.....	" 5.....	"		
Pilework wharf.....	Saanichton, B.C.....	" 6.....	"		
"	Friendly Cove, B.C.....	" 6.....	"		
"	Pritchard, B.C.....	" 6.....	May 26.....	4,850 00	XV 115
"	Roy's Beach, B.C.....	" 6.....	Dec. 17.....	6,300 00	XIV 831
Reconstruction of south pier and subway under railway track.....	Burlington Channel, Ont.....	" 6.....	Mar. 2.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1211
Cribwork wharf.....	Kensington, Ont.....	" 7.....	No contract.		
Pilework wharf.....	Gull Harbour, Man.....	" 7.....	Feb. 2.....	8,914 00	XIV 1088
Addition to hospital buildings.....	Grosse Ile, Que.....	" 8.....	Nov. 21.....	20,753 00	XIV 722
Public building.....	Caspé, Que.....	" 9.....	No contract.		
Public building.....	Grand Mère, Que.....	" 12.....	"		
Post office.....	Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.....	" 12.....	June 23.....	31,200 00	
Public building.....	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.....	" 12.....	Dec. 9.....	21,565 00	XIV 830
Wharf.....	Bell Luard, Ont.....	" 12.....	Nov. 10.....	8,394 00	XIV 721
Wing dam No. 3.....	Woodward's Slough, B.C.....	" 13.....	Jan. 14.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 985
Cribwork breakwater.....	Petite Rivière, East, Que.....	" 14.....	No contract.		
Pile and crib work wharf.....	Rocky Point, P.E.I.....	" 15.....	Mar. 31.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1331
Extension of breakwater (cribwork).....	Hospital Bay, Que.....	" 16.....	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	East Bay, C.B.....	" 16.....	"		
Three cottages at Savard Park.....	Comcan Hill, N.S.....	" 16.....	Apr. 30.....	3,590 00	
	Quebec, Que.....	" 16.....	No contract.		



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Quarantine station	St. John, N.B.	16.	Feb. 2.	39,589 00	XIV	1088
Public building	Summerside, P.E.I.	18.	Feb. 21	16,200 00	XV	
"	Chatham, N.B.	19.	No contract.			
Extension of wharf and warehouse	Woodbridge, Ont.	19.	Feb. 5	6,867 40	XIV	1099
Pile and crib work wharf	Summerside, B.C.	20.	Dec. 8	Schedule of prices.	XIV	829
Extension of wharf (crib and concrete work)	Port William, Ont.	21.	Apr. 21	Approx 12,365 00	XIV	1331
Public building	Brampton, Ont.	21.	No contract.			
"	Port Frances, Ont.	21.	"			
Breakwater (crib and concrete work)	Kincardine, Ont.	21.	Jan. 21	Schedule of prices.	XIV	986
Repairs to drill hall	Windsor, Ont.	22.	No contract.			
Public building	Kamron, Ont.	23.	"			
"	Markham, Ont.	23.	Mar. 24	24,642 00	XIV	1211
Public building	Spadina Falls, Ont.	23.	Apr. 24	29,193 00	XIV	1331
Drill hall	Victoria, B.C.	23.	Jan. 21	236,815 00	XIV	955
Public building	Port Hope, Que.	27.	No contract.			
"	St. Catharines, Que.	27.	"			
Extension of wharf (crib work)	St. Jean Port Joli, Que.	27.	Dec. 15	\$1,629 per cu. yd.	XIV	831
Crib-work pier	Cap Rosier, Que.	29.	No contract.			
Public building	Canoe, Man.	29.	Mar. 25	29,200 00	XIV	1211
"	Stonewall, Man.	29.	Jan. 22	19,195 00	XIV	986
"	Wabunan, Sask.	29.	No contract.			
"	Calgary, Alta.	29.	"			
"	Pontiac, B.C.	29.	"			
Drill hall	Antigonish, B.C.	29.	Apr. 15	25,415 80	XIV	1333
Wharf (pile and crib and concrete work)	Amherst, B.C.	29.	Mar. 18	9,212 00	XIV	1213
Crib-work breakwater	Arce à Bloncel, Que.	29.	No contract.			
Concrete dam	Wabunan, Ont.	29.	Apr. 11	Schedule of prices.	XIV	1332
Revetment wall (crib and concrete work)	Port Hope, Ont.	29.	Mar. 2	Schedule of prices.	XIV	1211
"	Port Hope, Ont.	29.	No contract.			
Recreation establishment building at Citadel	Montreal, N.S.	30.	July 7	Schedule of prices.	XIV	831
Wharf (crib, crib-work, shroeder)	Chesapeake Cove, N.B.	30.	Dec. 15	Schedule of prices.	XIV	1212
Drill hall	Camerton, Alta.	30.	July 11	286,000 00	XIV	
Gravel wharf (cribwork)	Forest Landing, N.B.	30.	Mar. 6	6,275 00	XIV	
Pile and crib work wharf	St. John, Que.	30.	Mar. 23	Schedule of prices.	XIV	
Public building	Port Hope, Ont.	30.	No contract.			
Buildings at Quarantine Station	William Head, P.E.	30.	June 12	32,045 00	XV	116
Public building	Wellington, Ont.	30.	July 18	75,500 00	XIV	
"	Multown, N.B.	30.	May 1	30,000 00	XIV	1153
Steel drill	Amherst, Man.	30.	No contract.			
Detention hospital	Yvesville, B.C.	30.	Feb. 10	277,449 00		
Third class convict building	Port Rupert, B.C.	30.	No contract.			
Public building	Port Hope, Ont.	30.	Dec. 15	21,967 00	XIV	832
Pile construction work	Port Hope, Ont.	30.	June 16	Schedule of prices.	XV	117
Reconstruction of concrete wharf and concrete dredging	Port Hope, Ont.	30.	Apr. 6	Schedule of prices.	XIV	1332
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	St. John, Que.	30.	No contract.			
Breakwater	St. John, Que.	30.	Feb. 25	Schedule of prices.	XIV	1219
Crabbing and fish processing	Port Hope, Que.	30.	Feb. 11	7,500	XIV	1090
Public building	Woodville, B.C.	30.	Jan. 11	Schedule of prices.	XIV	985
Wharf extension (crib and concrete work)	Woodville, B.C.	30.	Jan. 14	Schedule of prices.	XIV	
Crabbing building	Montreal, Que.	30.	No contract.			



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Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Post office.....	Maisonneuve, Que.	Oct. 17.....	No contract.		
Postal Station "G".....	Montreal, Que.	" 17.....	"		
Public building.....	East Angus, Que.	" 17.....	June 10.....	32,500 00	XV 116
Postal Station in St. Lawrence Ward.....	Montreal, Que.	" 17.....	No contract.		
Public building.....	Middleton, N.S.	" 18.....	No contract.		
Dairy building at Central Experimental Farm.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18.....	"		
Improvements and extension to breakwater (pile and crib-work).....	North Bay, Ont.	" 21.....	"		
Bridge substructure and approaches.....	North Temiskaming, Que.	" 25.....	May 9.....		XIV 1453
Crib and concrete wharf.....	Newcastle, N.B.	" 27.....	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.....	Caldwell's Cove, N.S.	" 29.....	Feb. 19.....	6,432 00	XIV 1210
Pilework wharf.....	Nootka Island, B.C.	Nov. 3.....	Apr. 24.....	4,500 00	XIV 1452
Second extension to breakwater.....	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 4.....	Apr. 24.....		
Conveyers from C.P.R. grain elevator to steamship berths.....	St. John West, N.B.	" 4.....	Oct. 23.....		
Crib and pilework wharf.....	Gananoque, Ont.	" 7.....	Mar. 23.....		XIV 1214
Extension and repairs to wharf.....	Brighton, Ont.	" 7.....	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater.....	Breen's Pond, N.S.	" 19.....	"		
Breakwater.....	Evans Point, N.S.	" 19.....	"		
Extension to north and south breakwaters.....	Richibucto, N.B.	" 19.....	July 7.....		
Public building.....	Newmarket, Ont.	" 27.....	Apr. 21.....	Schedule of prices. 27,382 00	XIV 1334
"	Aurora, Ont.	" 27.....	May 18.....	23,333 00	XIV 1454
Big Chaudiere dam.....	French River, Ont.	" 29.....	Feb. 17.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1091
Roaster building and extension to fuel shed.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 29.....	Mar. 9.....	6,979 00	XIV 1212
Public building.....	Carman, Man.	Dec. 2.....	Mar. 25.....	29,200 00	XIV 1214
Drillhall.....	Galt, Ont.	" 5.....	June 17.....	61,246 00	XV 117
Harbour improvements.....	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 5.....	No contract.		
Drillhall.....	Coaticook, Que.	" 6.....	May 14.....	30,000 00	XIV 1454
Reconstruction and extension to breakwater.....	Delorey's Beach, N.S.	" 6.....	No contract.		
Public building.....	Lakefield, Ont.	" 6.....	Dec. 17.....	21,997 00	XIV 832
"	Port Alberni, B.C.	" 9.....	Apr. 28.....	30,500 00	
Customs examining warehouse.....	Halifax, N.S.	" 15.....	No contract.		
Wharf.....	Thurso, Que.	" 15.....	Mar. 14.....	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1213



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Harbour works	Toronto, Ont.	"	18	Oct. 29	Schedule of prices.	
Customs examining warehouse	Edmonton, Alta.	"	18	No contract.		
Examining warehouse.	Saskatoon, Sask.	"	18	"		
"	Regina, Sask.	"	18	"		
Customs examining warehouse	Moose Jaw, Sask.	"	18	"		
Addition to post office	Victoria, B.C.	"	18	"		
Drill hall	St. James, Man.	"	18	No contract.		1213
Cribwork wharf	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.	"	24	Mar. 11	Schedule of prices.	XIV
Cribwork breakwater	Freeport, N.S.	"	24	No contract.		
Dry dock and repair grounds	Peterborough, Ont.	"	29	"		
Protection work for West Slough	Selkirk, Man.	Jan.	3	No contract.		
Concrete warehouse	Windsor, Ont.	"	10	"		
Cribwork wharf	Quyon, Que.	"	15	Apr. 16.	Schedule rates.	XIV 1334
Cribwork wharf	Armitage Landing, Ont.	Jan.	16	Apr. 13	Schedule of prices.	XIV 1333
Wharf improvements	Rivière du Loup, Que.	"	22	No contract.		
Wharf improvements	Grosse Isle, Que.	"	23	"		
Cribwork wharf	Goat Island, N.S.	"	26	"		
Cribwork breakwater	East Ferry, N.S.	"	26	July 7	10,274 00	
Cribwork wharf	Lakeview, N.S.	"	26	No contract.		
Drill hall	Prince Albert, Sask.	"	28	June 6	108,400 00	NV 116
Drill hall	Fort William	Feb.	3	No contract.		
Public building	Jonquières, Que.	"	4	July 27	20,850 00	
Breakwater and north pier (cribwork)	Murray Bay, Que.	"	11	July 15	20,800 00	
Cribwork breakwater	Green Point, N.B.	"	11	No contract.		
Extension to wharf	Gulliver's Cove, N.S.	"	11	"		
Extension to breakwater	Cheverie, N.S.	"	11	June 4	12,800 00	NV 116
Breakwater	Mill Cove, N.S.	"	11	No contract.		
Wharf and dredging	Comau's Cove, N.S.	"	16	Apr. 28	11,890 00	NV 1452
Pilework wharf	Wellington, Ont.	"	16	No contract.		
Extension to crib and concrete wharf and dredging	Glendora, B.C.	"	21	July 6	5,733 00	
Cribwork wharf.	Chicoutimi, Que.	Mar	3	No contract.		
East and west breakwaters (crib and concrete work)	Cocagne, N.B.	"	3	May 11	6,880 00	XIV 1454
Wharf	Collingwood, Ont.	"	3	No contract.		
Drill hall	Knowlton Landing, Que.	"	4	May 18	7,395 00	XIV 1454
Office building for Forestry Department	Kamloops, B.C.	"	10	No contract.		
Wharf and approach.	Indian Head, Sask.	"	13	"		
	Le Pas, Man.	"	14	"		
	Tracadie, N.S.	"	14	"		
Drill hall	North Vancouver, B.C.	"	23	Apr. 15	28,415 80	XIV 1333
Addition to public building	Ingersoll, Ont.	"	23	July 2	16,250 00	
Extension to drill hall	Windsor, Ont.	"	28	No contract.		







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	Moose Jaw, Sask.	"	"	Aug.	S.	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	344
Supply and erection of steel work for freight shed on west side of St. Gabriel Basin, No. 1	Lachine Canal, Que.	"	9	Aug.	6	16,595 00	XIV	342
Water supply on I.C.R.	Matapedia, Que.	"	11	Nov.	24	Schedule rates.	XIV	724
Water supply on I.C.R.	Assametsquagan, Que.	"	11	Nov.	10	Schedule rates.	XIV	724
Line of railway	Andover to St. John, N.B.	"	11	Aug.	1	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	343
Steel hull and machinery for stern wheel tug	Nelson River, Ont.	"	11	Aug.	1	32,000 00	XIV	341
Protection for Government dam	Valleyfield, Que.	"	12	Aug.	20	Schedule rates.	XIV	342
Water supply for I.C.R.	Campbellton, N.B.	"	17	Nov.	10	Schedule rates.	XIV	723
Certain work on Port Severn Section, Severn Division	Trent Canal	"	31	Sept.	24	Schedule rates.	XIV	485
Construction and erection of double track steel railway swing bridge below lock 2	Welland Canal, Ont.	Aug.	8	Oct.	1	65,800 00	XIV	619
Reconstruction of bridge on Rideau Canal.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	8	No contract.				
Concrete foundation and floor St. Gabriel Shed No 1	Lachine Canal, Que.	"	16	Sept.	24	Schedule rates.	XIV	484
Line of railway	Plaster Rock to Riley Brook, N.B.	"	16	Aug.	25	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	487
Steel swing bridge over Chambly Canal.	Larocque's Crossing, Que.	"	16	Sept.	26	2,450 00	XIV	484
Line of railway	Gimli, Man. to point near Riverton.	"	24	Sept.	27	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	487
Station on I.C.R.	Grahams, N.S.	"	27	Dec.	26	1,200 00	XIV	832
Renewing head pier	Ste. Anne's Lock, Que.	Sept.	5	Oct.	28	Schedule rates	XIV	619
Line of railway	Merritt to Penticton Wharf, B.C.	"	8	Dec.	16	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	835
Line of railway	Point south of Merritt to point near Hope Station, B.C.	"	8	Dec.	16	\$3,200 per mi	XIV	835
Rebuilding Lead of Guard Pier at lower entrance to.	Soulanges Canal	"	16	Sept.	26	Schedule rates.	XIV	485
Installation of automatic block systems on I.C.R. between	St. John and Hampton; Moncton and Painses Jet; Windsor Jet. and Halifax.	"	22	No contract.				
Halifax Ocean Terminal's Docks (first unit)	Halifax, N.S.	Oct.	1	Jan.	28	Schedules rates	XIV	990
Freight shop on I.C.R.	Fredericton, N.B.	"	7	Nov.	24	15,718 00	XIV	724
Work in connection with teleph one train despatching on I.C.R. between	Moncton and St. John, N.B.	"	7	Jan.	20	10 371 90	XIV	989
Nassau Dam on	Trent Canal.	"	15	No contract.				
Diversion of line of railway	Leitch's Creek to North Sydney, N.S.	"	24	Feb.	6	Schedule rates.	XIV	1092
Line of railway	Galt, Ont. to Port Dover	"	30	Nov.	8	\$3,200 per mi.	XIV	725
Improving lower entrance to Lock No. 20.	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	Nov.	8	Dec.	31	Schedule rates.	XIV	987
Telephone train despatching line on I.C.R. between.	Moncton, N.B. and Truro, N.S.	Dec.	2	Mar.	12	13,974 57	XIV	1217
Substructure of bridge on I.C.R. over.	West River, N.S.	"	6	Jan.	22	Schedule rates.	XIV	989
"	Nashwaak River, N.B.	"	6	Jan.	8	Schedule rates.	XIV	989
"	Covered Bridge Station, N.B.	"	6	Jan.	8	6,394 00	XIV	989
Bridge.	Second Narrows, Burrard Inlet, B.C.	"	12	Feb.	16	Subsily not exceeding \$350,000	XIV	1092
Bridges on I.C.R.	Beaucour River bridge	"	17			Schedule rates.	XIV	988
	Crossing over National Transcontinental Ry.			Jan	8			
	Rivière du Sud bridge							
	Rivière du Loup bridge							
	West River Antigonish bridge			Feb	6			1092
	Barney's River bridge							
	French River bridge							
	Rivière le Bras bridge							
	Black River bridge			Feb	6			1092
	Bridge 2.8 miles west of Sayabec, Que.							

\* Not exceeding \$6,400 per mi.



Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Bridges on I.C.R.	Under Crossing, Ivory Road	Dec. 17	Feb. 6	Schedule rates.	XIV 1092
Swing bridge over Lock 28.	Oxford Subway.	" 18	Dec. 31	1,030 00	XIV 988
Roofing St. Gabriel Shed No. 1.	Galops Canal, Ont.	Jan. 12	Mar. 18	Schedule rates.	XIV 1216
Two lightering vessels	Lachine Canal.	" 17	Jan. 30	99,000 00	XIV 1091
Bridges on main line of I.C.R. between South Cocaigne; North Coal Branch; Richibucto River; Kouchibouguasis River; Barnaby River 3rd Crossing; Barnaby River 2nd Crossing, Bartibogue River; Red Pine River; Beresford; Elm Tree; Belle-dune; Dickey's; Benjamin River; Otter Brook; Indian Brook; 1/4 mile west of St. Anaclet.	Port Nelson, Man.				
Nepisiguit bridge; Tête à Gauche; Moffat's; Metis; Rimouski River; 1/2 mile west of Trois Pistoles; Trois Pistoles.	Moncton and Rivière du Loup.	Jan. 26	June 10	Schedule rates.	XV 120
Concrete dam on Rideau Canal.					
Installation of telephone train despatching line on I.C.R. between.	Merrickville, Ont.	Feb. 4	June 10	Schedule rates.	XV 120
Interlocking plant on I.C.R.			Mar. 6	Schedule rates.	XIV 1216
Line of railway.	Truro and Halifax, N.S.	" 11	Aug. 4	8,378 11	
Rolling deck steel bridge, Soulanges Canal.	Aston Junction, Que.	" 11	No contract.		
Steel superstructure of five bridges on I.C.R.	At or near Penticton to Midway, B.C.	" 13	Feb. 18	*\$3,200 per mi	XIV 1093
	Cascades Point, Que.	" 27		975 00	XIV 1216
	McNab's Brook; Marsh Brook; Head of Chezeetcook; Gaetz Brook; Petpeswick.	Mar. 2	Mar. 12	19,748 00	XIV 1217
Section No. 2, Severn Division.	Trent Canal.	" 3	Apr. 23	Schedule rates.	XIV 1335
Substructure of bridge over Barney's River, on I.C.R.	Near Barney River Station, N.S.	" 25	June 10	Schedule rates.	XV 120
" " Bras St. Nicholas on I.C.R.	Near Montmagny, Que.	" 25	June 17	Schedule rates.	XV 121
Standard enclosed water tank on I.C.R.	Jacquet River, N.B.	" 27	No contract.		
Steel superstructure of double track railway bridge.	East of Merriton, Ont.	" 27	No contract.		

\*Not exceeding \$6,400 per mi.



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Combined dwelling and lighthouse	Shipwreck Point, P.E.I.	Apr.	23	July	3	2,738 00	XIV	184
Wooden oil shed	Gibraltar Point, Lake Ontario	May	5	Day Work.				
Concrete tower, dwelling, boathouse and oil store	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario	"	9	Oct.	11	17,000 00	XIV	835
Wooden lighthouse tower	Portapique, Bay of Fundy, N.S.	"	16	July	28	725 00	XIV	620
Wooden lighthouse tower	McColgan's Point, N.B.	June	12	Sept.	9	919 00	XIV	487
	Bayswater, N.B.	"	12	Sept.	9	950 00	XIV	488
Wooden fog alarm building	Discovery Island, B.C.	"	20	Sept.	8	2,950 00	XIV	620
Wooden storehouse	Chatham, N.B.	"	20			495 00		
Lighthouse and dwelling	St. Martin's Head, N.B.	July	17	Jan.	13	3,650 00	XIV	1457
Wooden lighthouse tower	Five Islands, N.S.	Aug.	1	Oct.	24	926 00	XIV	835
Wooden dwelling and lighthouse	Burntcoat, N.S.	"	1	Oct.	11	3,800 00	XIV	836
Reinforced concrete tower, wooden dwelling and oil store	Coffin Island, N.S.	"	1	No contract.				
Small wooden tower	Leonardville, N.B.	"	2	Sept.	12	896 00	XIV	621
Range light towers in the new Channel	Mouth of Red River, Man.	"	5	No contract.				
Wooden lighthouse tower	Deep River Islet, Ottawa River, Ont.	"	11			500 00		
Certain work	Battle Island, Ont.	"	12	Day Work.				
Wooden lighthouse tower	Grande Anse, N.B.	"	16			1,100 00		
Certain work	Boar's Head, N.S.	Sept.	2			3,350 00		
	Beaver Harbour, N.S.	"	15			4,340 00		
	Point Pelee, Ont.	"	25	Transferred to Naval Dept.				
	Bonila Island, B.C.	Oct.	2	No contract.				
Frame storehouse	St. John Retaining Pond, near St. John, N.B.	"	7	"				
	{ Sydney, N.S.	"	7					
	{ Halifax, N.S.							
	{ St. John, N.B.							
	{ Louisburg, C.B.							
Certain work	Vicinity of Percé, Que.	"	27	No contract.				
Boat house, etc.	Cape Negro, N.S.	Nov.	25	No contract.				
Frame fish hatchery	Sparkle, N. B.	Dec.	6			800 00		
Wooden boat house	Tobermory, Ont.	"	19	Day Work.				
Fog alarm building and oil shed	Slate Island, Lake Superior, Ont.	Jan.	16	Apr.	2	5,323 95	XIV	1458
Fog alarm building, dwelling and oil store. (Contract for fog alarm building)	Cape St. Mary, N.S.	"	26	Apr	8	1,650 00	XIV	1458
Fish hatchery	Belleville, Ont.	Feb.	3			8,309 00		
Fish hatchery and dwelling	Kenora, Ont.	"	5			12,500 00		
	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	"	9	Day Work.				
Dwelling house	Point Pelee, Ont.	Feb.	10	Transferred to Naval Dept.				
Life-saving boat house	Vicinity of Western Entrance Toronto Harbor	"	10	Day Work.				
Wooden fog alarm building	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario	"	16	No contract.				
Dam	Pirmiz Creek, 18 miles from Calgary.	Mar.	6			700 00		
Wooden lighthouse and dwelling combined and boathouse	Beaver Harbour, N.S.	"	14	May	8	4,340 00	XV	121



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, &c.—Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wooden range lights.	Vicinity of Shediac, N.B.	Mar. 14	Day Work.		
Fog alarm building.	Cape Roseway, N.S.	" 16	Sept. 11	2,368 00	XIV 621
Connection with buoy service.	District of Amherstburg, Ont.	" 21		9,975 00	
Ice breaking steamer.	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 31		998,583 00	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Drill hall.	Estevan, Man.	Apr. 14	No contract.	29,990 00	
"	Beauport, Que.	" 15	Aug. 11		
"	Fort Frances, Ont.	" 17	No contract	13,735 00	
"	Indian Head, Sask.	" 24	Aug. 21	14,600 00	
"	Vegreville, Alta.	" 24	Oct. 16	28,500 00	
"	North Battleford, Sask.	May 5	July 26	3,875 00	
Additions to drill hall. Installation of shooting gallery.	Brockville, Ont.	" 8	June 18	11,431 00	
Drill hall.	Millbrook, Ont.	" 14	Sept. 2	16,800 00	
"	Madoc, Ont.	" 16	July 19	40,500 00	
"	Sussex, N.B.	" 17	Aug. 1	11,750 00	
"	Bury, Que.	" 17	July 18	17,000 00	
"	Montmagny, Que.	" 23	Dec. 22	11,800 00	
"	Armstrong, B.C.	" 26	Sept. 18		
Repairs to roof of armory.	Toronto, Ont.	" 26			
Drill hall.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June 4	No contract.		
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 4	"		
Rifle range.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 10	Sept. 24	19,500 00	
Drill hall.	Blackstock, Ont.	" 14	Sept. 20	12,470 00	



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Drill hall.	Kemptville, Ont.	June 17	Aug. 25	11,800 00
Armory.	Brampton, Ont.	" 21	Aug. 28	16,230 00
Drill hall.	Red Deer, Alta.	" 25	June	35,899 00
Drill hall.	Cloverdale, B.C.	July 7	No contract.	
New pier H. M. Gun Wharf	Halifax, N.S.	" 11		
Drill hall.	Wingham, Ont.	" 14	Aug. 13	11,168 00
Certain classes of labour.	London, Ont.	" 18		
Rifle range.	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 25	Apr. 1	5,497 00
Drill hall.	Enderby, B. C.	" 26	Nov. 7	11,000 00
Rifle range.	Kingston, Ont.	" 26	Nov. 6	6,400 00
Drill hall.	Marmora, Ont.	Aug. 1	No contract.	
Armory.	Stirling, Ont.	" 15	No contract.	
Armory.	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 13	May 27	117,000 00
Drill hall.	Merritt, B.C.	Jan. 15	Dec. 22	12,311 00
Rifle range.	Victoria, B.C.	" 23		
Range.	Long Branch, Ont.	" 24	May 7	9,800 00
Rifle range.	Souris, P.E.I.	" 26	May 15	3,485 00
Magazine.	Calgary, Alta.	Mar. 21	No contract.	
All trades for current season.	Halifax, N.S.	" 24		
Rifle range.	Springhill, N.S.	" 24	June 1	3,950 00
Drill hall.	Hanover, Ont.	" 31	No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1913-14. with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wireless station	Port Burwell or Port Stanley, Ont.	May 6		13,301 81
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 6		15,377 76
"	Kingston, Ont.	" 8		13,861 83

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Pavilion.	Banff, Alta.	Aug. 22	Oct. 1913	17,575 00
Super-structure of bath house	Banff, Alta.	Jan. 3	Mar. 1914	110,000 00
Reinforced concrete posts	Wainwright, Alta.	" 5	No contract.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Government elevator.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Sept. 9	} Sept 10	2,005,620 00
"	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 9		
"	Calgary, Alta.	Jan. 28	June 5	788,900 00
"	Vancouver, B. C.	" 28	No contract.	



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Agriculture, 1913-14, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Two small barns at Experimental Station . . . . .	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que. . . . .	Aug. 15 . . . .	Sept. 16 . . . . .	\$ 20,392 cts.	



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### III.—FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1914.

During the fiscal year there were received fifty-seven complaints of non-observance of fair wages conditions on Government works. Nearly all related to contract works; in a few cases the complaints came from employees under the direct control of some branch of the Government service, and at the request of the Department concerned investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the officials having authority in the matter. The fifty-seven complaints related, for the most part, to alleged violations of the current wages and hours conditions of various contracts. Some of them were disposed of by correspondence; in most cases investigation was, however, necessary to establish the facts. Where the complaints proved, on enquiry, to be well founded, steps were taken by the Department of Labour looking to the enforcement of the contract conditions.

The fifty-seven complaints dealt with during the year were distributed among the different provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 12; Ontario, 15; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 3. The grievances related to the Departments respectively as follows: Public Works, 26; Railways and Canals, 11; Marine and Fisheries, 4; Militia and Defence, 4; Trade and Commerce, 4; Agriculture, 3; Naval Service, 1; Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1; Transcontinental Railway Commission, 1.

A complaint was received from the Toronto District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the effect that Messrs. Dennis & Son, contractors for certain carpentry work on Postal Station "F," Toronto, Ontario, were not paying the current rate of wages of forty-five cents per hour. Investigation of the contractors' books by a Fair Wages officer showed that one carpenter had been paid a rate of forty-two cents per hour during the period of his employment on this job. The matter was adjusted by the contractor's payment of the amount withheld.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Victoria, B.C., lodged a complaint as to hours required by the contractors for the construction of a breakwater at Ogden Point, Victoria, B.C. The complainant stated that all classes worked nine hours instead of eight hours, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Fair Wages officer resident on the Pacific Coast, was instructed to visit the works and investigate the complaint. He reported that the contractors had, after the situation had been made clear to them, agreed to observe eight hours as the length of a working day for all classes employed on this work. Complaints were subsequently received from the Victoria District Council of Carpenters and the Victoria Labourers' Protective Union that workmen employed by these contractors at the quarry at Albert Head were working nine hours, and receiving only time and a quarter for Sunday work. A visit was made by the Fair Wages officer to the camps in question. He reported the conditions were all that could be desired, and that nine hours represented the working hours current in the locality where the quarry is situated, also that only work of necessity was done on Sunday. It was recommended that no further action be taken.



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A complaint was received from the secretary of the National Central Council of Labour of the district of Quebec that the contractor for the construction of an addition to the Post Office building at that place was offering only twenty cents to labourers. The Fair Wages Schedule of the contract provided for a minimum rate of twenty-five cents to builders' labourers and twenty cents to common labourers. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that up to that time only common labourers had been employed. The complainant was informed of this fact and no further action was taken.

In connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line in the district of Montreal, a complaint was received to the effect that a workman had not been paid the wages due him. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, and on enquiry by that Department it was found that the complainant had since received his wages. A further complaint was received from a number of workmen, who claimed that they had hired at \$2.50 per day, and that the station contractor refused to pay them that amount, but offered them \$1.00 per day and board. In a later letter, the complainants averred that they themselves had offered to accept \$1.00 per day and board for ten days' ditching, but that the station contractor had refused to pay them. In view of these conflicting statements, the contractor stated that on receipt of an order from the sub-contractor, certifying the claim, that a cheque would be forwarded in settlement. This fact was communicated to the complainants, and in the absence of the necessary information no further action was taken.

A workman claimed that he had worked as an engineer on the St. Andrew's Locks, near Winnipeg, and had been paid at a rate of forty cents per hour instead of the rate of fifty cents, provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. On receipt of this complaint, the Department wrote the complainant, asking to be furnished with certain particulars. No reply being received, the Department again wrote the complainant, but the letter was returned to the Department as undelivered. The matter was accordingly dropped.

In connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line in the vicinity of North Bay, Ontario, complaint was made by one of the men that on leaving work he had been paid at a rate of \$2.00 per day, whereas he had been promised a rate of \$2.50. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, and the complaint brought to the attention of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The Department was informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached.

Complaints were received in the Department from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council to the effect that painters, carpenters and blacksmiths employed at the Halifax branch of the Canadian Naval Service were not being paid the rates current for these classes of labour. A report was made by an officer of the Department, recommending payment of the current rates to the employees concerned. The same was communicated to the Department of the Naval Service.

Complaints were received in the Department from the Brandon Trades and Labour Council and from the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to the effect that the contractors for the construction of a barn at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, were not complying with the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the carpenter, whose name was given in the complaints above mentioned, had worked thirty-five and one-half hours



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and had received only \$12.50, which would be at a rate of thirty-five cents, whereas the Fair Wages Schedule called for the payment of fifty cents per hour to carpenters. The contractors agreed to pay these men the amounts due them on demand. At the time of the investigation the work had been completed, and as the pay-roll contained the names of men working on other jobs for the contractors, it was impossible to pick out the men who had been employed on this particular work. Subsequently, the Department received from the Provincial Fair Wages Officer of Manitoba a complaint from a workman, claiming to have been employed as a carpenter on the above mentioned work and receiving therefor only thirty-five cents per hour, also that he had received this rate while performing work for the Experimental Farm authorities at Brandon. The matter was referred to the Director of the Experimental Farms, Ottawa. In connection with his work on the barn, the contractor stated that the claimant was hired as a handy man and was paid as such. The Experimental Farm authorities stated that the claimant was not a qualified carpenter and was only able to do the rougher kind of work; further that he offered to work at thirty-five cents, and was hired on this understanding.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint that a contractor doing work at the new Marine Depot at St. John, N.B., was not adhering to the Fair Wages Schedule rate for carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that at that time no carpentry work had been done, but that some handy man had been engaged in putting the timber in place. The contractor promised that as soon as he started making moulds for concrete work he would employ carpenters and pay them the current rate of wages. He also promised to post the Fair Wages Schedule in a conspicuous place on the works.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B., complained that the contractor for certain Government work on Partridge Island, N.B., was not paying the Fair Wages Schedule rate of \$3.00 per day to carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that only three carpenters were working on this job, two of whom were receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate, the other was a young man under twenty years of age, who was learning the trade under his father, who was foreman on the work. He had at first received \$1.50 per day and board, but at the time of the investigation he was receiving \$2.50 per day without board. The contractor declared that everything would be arranged to the satisfaction of the complainant and the matter was thus disposed of.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers to the effect that the contractors, who were building locomotive engines for the Intercolonial Railway, were working longer hours than those prevailing in the city of Toronto for boiler makers and paying a lower rate than that current for this class of labour. It was found on enquiry that no Fair Wages Schedule had been included in the contract for this work, and the Department was therefore unable to take any action. The situation was explained to the complainant.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stating that carpenters employed on the construction of a Post Office building in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, were working ten hours per day instead of nine, the latter being the hours current for that class of labour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who visited the



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work in question. It was found that the men were working ten hours, but the contractors stated in a letter to the Department that they had no objection whatever to the men working nine hours, but left the matter entirely to the men themselves.

In connection with the construction of a pier at the deep water terminal of the Intercolonial Railway, Halifax, N.S., complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the contractors were not observing the rates and hours specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract, in so far as carpenters were concerned. The complaint was accompanied by sworn declarations from four individuals affected. This matter was referred to the Department of Railway and Canals. The contractors informed this latter Department that all the men received thirty cents per hour, except one who was hired as a carpenter, but was later rated as a carpenter's assistant and paid as such. The contractors further stated that they worked their men ten hours per day, but that they had never forced any one to work more than nine hours, most of the men being only too willing to put in all the time possible during the fine weather.

The District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, Quebec, notified the Department that the carpenters employed by the Montreal Board of Harbour Commissioners on elevators Nos. 1 and 11 were receiving only forty cents per hour, whereas the current rate in Montreal was forty-two and one-half cents. Following the refusal of the Board to pay the latter rate, the carpenters concerned went on strike. The Commissioners, however, maintained that the work was not Government work, and therefore not subject to conditions which applied in the case of Dominion Government contracts.

Complaint was made to one of the officers of the Department, who was in Port Arthur, Ontario, that the contractors for the construction of an armoury at that place were not complying with the Fair Wages conditions of their contract, in so far as stonecutters were concerned. The Fair Wages officer was instructed to make an enquiry, and was told by the union that the men at Ignace were working ten hours per day and were paid on the piecework system. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works. The Department of Public Works stated that on enquiry it was found that instead of the rate of wage of sixty cents, specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, sixty-two and one-half cents per hour was being paid to the workmen cutting stone at Ignace for this work, and that their working hours were eight hours per day. These facts were communicated to the workman from whom the complaint emanated.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from a workman, who stated that he had been employed as a painter on the St. John armoury building, that he had worked five days and had been paid therefor at the rate of \$2.00 per day. The Fair Wages Schedule rate for painters in this contract being \$2.50 per day, the Department at once brought this complaint to the attention of the contractor, who in turn referred it to the sub-contractors for the painting and glazing of the armoury. The sub-contractor's statement was to the effect that the complainant was not what he had represented himself to be, and that he had accordingly been discharged.

Application was made to the Department of Labour for the enforcement of an eight-hour working day for the building trades employed on the construction of a post office building in St. John, N.B., as representing the current working



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hours of these trades in the locality. The contractors themselves conceded an eight-hour day to the stonecutters, but were unwilling to follow a like course in respect of the other trades. The Department of Labour, under the terms of the contract, was not vested with authority to do more than to uphold the terms of the Fair Wage Schedule conditions. The Fair Wage Schedule of the contract provided, however, for a nine-hour working day, which had been current at the time the contract was awarded.

Complaint was made by the Regina Trades and Labour Council that the contractors for the construction of buildings for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Regina were not paying current rates of wages, and that certain work was being done by police officers on the piecework system. It was found, on enquiry, that no Fair Wages Schedule had been inserted in the contract in question. Provision had, however, been made for current wages and working day hours for the several classes of labour required. The contractors furnished a statement on request of the Department of Labour, showing the rates and hours observed on this contract, which were found to be in accordance with the provisions prevailing in the locality. No action was, therefore, taken by the Department.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners complained to the Department, through the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, that the contractors for the post office building in Brantford, Ontario, were not paying the current rate to carpenters employed on this work, also that these employees were working ten hours per day and Saturday afternoons in violation of the contract conditions. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who examined the contractors' pay-rolls, and reported that carpenters employed on this work were receiving from twenty-seven and one-half to thirty-eight cents per hour. The contractors promised to adhere to a minimum rate of thirty cents per hour.

Complaint was made to the Department that the contractors for the construction of a causeway across the Cataraqui River at Kingston were not adhering to the Fair Wages Schedule of their contract in respect of the rate of wages and working hours of the labourers employed on this job. It was found, on enquiry by one of the Fair Wages officers that the labourers were working for ten hours per day, and were receiving generally \$2.00 per day and board, whilst the Fair Wages Schedule called for a rate of \$2.00 per day of eight hours, without any reference to board. Certain wages claims against the contractors were enforced and payment made accordingly. Apart therefrom, evidence was furnished to the Department that the men employed had expressed themselves in writing as satisfied with the existing conditions. It was, however, agreed between the parties that the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule should be strictly adhered to from the opening of the spring work on April first.

In connection with the construction of an armoury building on Esplanade avenue, Montreal, complaints were received in the Department to the effect that stonecutters, structural iron workers and painters were not receiving the wages rates current in the locality. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and was also looked into by an officer of the Department of Labour. It was ascertained that the specifications had been prepared by local architects in Montreal, and that no Fair Wages conditions had been inserted in the contract.



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A complaint was received in the Department to the effect that the contractors for the North Battleford armoury were not paying labourers employed on the work a rate of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department was later informed that carpenters were not receiving the rate provided for in the schedule, namely, fifty cents. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and was also made the subject of an investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour. A list was made by the Fair Wages officer of the names of all workmen who had received less than the schedule rates of wages and forwarded to the Department, and the contractors gave the assurance that they would settle with these men for all the back time, and that they would strictly adhere to the schedule in all future payments. The men were accordingly notified by the Department to call at the office of the contractors in order to receive any outstanding amounts. The matter was thus satisfactorily disposed of.

The Department was informed, through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that the contractors for the construction of a post office building in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, were paying only forty-five cents per hour instead of fifty cents, the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The contractors were notified of their obligation, and later informed the Department that the trouble had been caused by a mistake on the part of the foreman, who had paid four carpenters forty-five cents per hour for a period of eight days. This had, however, been rectified, and the carpenters were receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate.

Complaint was made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, regarding the wages paid to certain carpenters employed in the Intercolonial Railway shops at Fraserville, Quebec. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction the work was being carried on. A report on this matter was received from the general manager of the Canadian Government Railways, and was communicated to the complainants.

In connection with the construction of a wharf at West St. John, the Department was informed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract provided for a working day of nine hours for the building trades, whereas eight hours was recognized in that locality as constituting a working day. The Fair Wages officer of the Department, to whom this complaint was referred, reported that a nine-hour day for the building trades prevailed at the time of the preparation of the schedule.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B., complained that Fair Wages conditions were not being enforced in connection with the contract for the construction of a fumigating plant at Reid's Point Wharf. Upon enquiry of the Department of Agriculture, it was found that no Fair Wages conditions had been inserted in this contract and that the total cost of the work would only be about \$1,100.

Complaint was received on behalf of a number of workmen employed in the construction of a portion of the telegraph line along the Transcontinental Railway, east of Cochrane, Ontario, that they had not received fair rates of wages in that they were working for a rate of \$1.50 per day and board, whereas the rate generally paid in the district was \$3.00 per day, and that the contractor was charging them with railway fare contrary to his promise. The



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matter was referred to the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway, under whose direction the work was being carried on. Enquiry elicited the information that by agreement with the men the contractor had not observed any regular pay-day, but that whenever requested he had sent amounts to their families. The Department was later informed by the complainant that he had received his back pay. Regarding the question of non-payment of the current rate, it was found that the current rate was \$2.00 per day without board, and that the rate of \$1.50 per day and board represented the current rate on the line of construction of this railway in Northern Ontario and Quebec. A list of claims against the contractor for railway fare was subsequently received in the Department. The contractor stated that the arrangement with his men was that the fare one way would be charged and credited back at the end of the season, provided the men remained until the work was finished. This, however, the complainants had refused to do. The Department was unable to make any settlement of these latter claims since the transaction was one of private arrangement.

The Department was informed through the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union that the sub-contractor for the Post Office building in Preston, Ontario, refused to pay the current wage rate of wages to bricklayers, masons and plasterers employed on this work. Complaint was later received through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the contractor was not paying the current rate of wages to carpenters. The Fair Wages officer learned on investigation that the carpentry work had not been started on this contract.

Complaint was received in the Department that certain patternmakers employed by a Toronto firm in the construction of steel dredges for the Dominion Government were not receiving the rate of wages current in the locality. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, as a result of which the contractors promised to pay all patternmakers employed on Government work a minimum rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour.

The Department was informed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, respectively, that the rates and hours stipulated for carpenters, plumbers and steam fitters in the Fair Wages Schedule of a contract for the construction of Postal Station "G." Toronto, were not in accordance with the rates and hours prevailing in the locality. The matter was taken up with the contractors, their attention being directed to a clause in the contract requiring the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for a competent workman in the district in which the work was being performed. The current wages rate was accordingly upheld.

On behalf of the painters employed in connection with the construction of an Examining Warehouse at Calgary, Alberta, a complaint was received from the Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, regarding the rate paid to painters. An officer of the Department visited the locality, with the result that the contractor and sub-contractor agreed to pay painters fifty cents per hour, nine hours per day, as stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers notified the Department that the rate of thirty-two cents per hour specified for cement workers in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the construction of a Post Office



building at Westmount, Quebec, was not in accordance with the rate current for that class of labour in the locality. The matter was referred to one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department, who reported that thirty-two cents per hour was the prevailing rate at the time the Schedule was prepared, but that at the time the complaint was made the rate had been increased to forty cents. In an interview with the contractors the Fair Wages officer was given the assurance that the rate of forty cents per hour would be paid to all cement workers employed on this contract. This information was communicated to the complainants.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from a workman employed as a carpenter on the Lachine Post Office contract, stating that he had received only thirty-five cents per hour instead of the rate mentioned in the Fair Wages Schedule for carpenters, namely, forty-two and one-half cents. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who inspected the contractor's pay-roll and reported that the claim was well founded, but that for a portion of the time the complainant had been engaged on other work. A cheque for the amount due was tendered by the contractors in settlement of this claim. The Department later received through the Department of Public Works a number of further claims against the contractors for alleged non-payment of the Fair Wages Schedule rates to carpenters and masons employed on this work. Investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, who reported that a number of masons were receiving only forty-five cents per hour instead of the Fair Wages Schedule rate of fifty cents, and a number of carpenters were receiving thirty-five and forty cents instead of forty-two and one-half cents. Settlement of these claims was made by the contractor.

On request of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America an investigation was made into a complaint that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the supply and erection of the steel superstructure of the addition to the Port Colborne elevator had not been posted on the premises, in accordance with the requirements of the contract. Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction this work was being executed. Correspondence passed between the Department of Railways and Canals and the contractors in this matter. The Department of Labour was subsequently informed that the contractors had agreed to comply with the terms of their contract in this respect.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of a Post Office building in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. It was alleged that the contract conditions were not being adhered to by the contractors, also that it was the intention of the contractors to bring carpenters from Winnipeg to work on this job. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaints were entirely groundless.

On behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of the Armoury at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the current rate of fifty cents per hour was not being paid to that class of labour. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that carpenters were receiving forty cents per hour and that the rate given in the Fair Wages Schedule was forty-five cents. The facts were communicated to the Department of



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Militia and Defence, under whose authority the work was carried on. The Department was later informed that most of the claims had been settled on the forty-five cent basis, the contractors in a few instances being unable, however, to ascertain the whereabouts of the claimants.

During a visit of the Minister of Labour to Montreal in the fall of 1913 complaint was made to him that the contractors for fittings in the General Post Office of that city were paying less than the current rates of wages to their workmen. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was not well founded, the rates paid by the contractors for this work comparing very favourably with the rates paid by other firms in the city of Montreal.

During the month of November, 1913, complaint was made to the Department of Labour by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that the sub-contractor for the steel work on the customs house on McGill street, Montreal, was not paying structural steel workers the rate current in that locality for that class of labour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the current rate for structural steel workers was then forty cents per hour. The Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, however, was prepared in the fall of 1912, and specified a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour to structural steel workers. The matter was referred to the Department of Justice for a ruling as to whether the terms of the contract required adherence on the contractor's part to the rates of wages current in Montreal, or only to the rate set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule. The decision of the Justice Department in this matter was that the Government had not authority to do more than uphold the Fair Wages Schedule rates. The Fair Wages officer explained the situation to the complainants, with the result that a threatened strike was happily averted.

In connection with the construction of the immigration building in Quebec, Quebec, a complaint was received from a workman, claiming that he had worked as a carpenter and had been paid at a rate of \$2.25 per day instead of \$2.50, provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. A sworn declaration was later received from this workman. Following an investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers, the contractor agreed to settle the claim in question.

A sworn declaration was received in the Department from St. John, N.B., to the effect that painters employed on a contract for the construction of grain conveyers were not receiving the Fair Wages Schedule rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour. It was found that the painting work was not being executed by painters, but by workmen belonging to the rigging gang. The contractors agreed, however, to pay the men the Fair Wages Schedule rate for painters during the time they had worked at painting. It was also agreed that painters would be engaged for that work.

Complaint was made to the Department under date of November 3, from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, that carpenters employed on the Government storage grain elevator at that place were not receiving the rate of wages of fifty cents per hour provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule. Investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers showed that the workmen in question were not employed on the Government contract, but were working on certain buildings owned by the contractors. On January 27th following, a complaint was renewed that carpenters employed on the elevator were required to work for ten hours per day instead of nine hours, as provided in the Fair Wages Schedule, and that the rate of fifty



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cents per hour for this class of labour was not being adhered to. One of the Fair Wages officers accordingly visited the locality again, and found the complaint justified in certain cases. Thirty-seven claims were enforced and payment made accordingly of the difference due these workmen between the Fair Wages Schedule rate of fifty cents per hour and the rates which they had actually received. Promise was also made that the fifty cent rate would thereafter be adhered to in all cases. It was represented to the Fair Wages officer that some of the carpenters were themselves desirous of working ten hours per day. It was, however, arranged with the contractors that no discrimination would be shown against workmen who desired to work only nine hours.

At the same time that the foregoing complaint was disposed of the Fair Wages officer was called upon also to deal with a similar complaint regarding conditions under which the carpentry work was being performed on the erection of the Government storage grain elevator then in course of construction at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Upon enquiry, sixty-five wages claims were enforced on this contract and payment made accordingly. Promise was also made that the Fair Wages Schedule rate for carpenters would be strictly adhered to thereafter.

The St. John Trades and Labour Council lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters working on the Fish Hatchery building on the Ben Lomond Road, near St. John, N.B. Sworn declarations were received from three of the workmen concerned. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that two of the claims were well founded, the complainants receiving \$2.50 per day of nine hours, whereas the current wage rate was one of \$3.00 per day of eight hours. The matter was also taken up by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the contractor being informed that he would have to comply with his contractual obligations in the matter of wages and hours of carpenters employed on the work.

The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America complained that the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the Toronto Harbour improvements specified forty cents as the minimum rate to be paid to carpenters employed on that work, whereas the prevailing rate for that class of labour was forty-five cents. Enquiry showed that at the time the Schedule was prepared the current wage rate for carpenters was one of forty cents.

Complaint was made to the Department regarding the rates of wages paid to carpenters employed on the construction of the Post Office building at Brantford, Ont. Investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.

A complaint was received in the Department in connection with the work of casting iron weights for the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion Government. The complainant represented that he had worked as a moulder on this work for a period of one hundred and twenty-seven hours, and had received payment at the rate of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour, whereas the current rate in Ottawa for this class of labour was \$2.85 per day of nine hours. It was ascertained on enquiry that no Fair Wages conditions had been embodied in the contract.

In connection with the construction of Postal Station "F." Montreal, Que., complaint was made by the Building Trades Council of Montreal on behalf of a workman employed as a carpenter on this work, who had not been



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paid the Fair Wages Schedule rate of wages. Investigation was made by an officer of the Department and an inspection made of the contractor's pay-rolls. It appeared that the complainant had worked part of the time as a carpenter and part of the time as a labourer, and as there was no way of determining the exact time worked in these respective capacities, the Department recommended that the contractor should pay the complainant the carpenter's rate for one-half of the total time employed. A cheque on this basis was accordingly forwarded by the contractor in settlement of the claims.

Still another cause of complaint emanated from certain workmen employed on the construction of the Government storage grain elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan, relating to deductions which were made from their wages to cover the cost of accident insurance. It was ascertained that the insurance in question was additional to the amounts for which the contractors would be liable in case of accident under the provincial statute, and that the contractors were themselves contributing towards the cost of this special insurance. Enquiry by one of the Fair Wages officers showed, however, that many of the employees were not satisfied with the deductions and arrangements were accordingly made that no further deductions should be made without authorization from the employees.

A written complaint was lodged by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers of America that sailors from the "Niobe" were engaged at painting work at the Naval College, Halifax. The matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service. A report was received from this latter Department to the effect that the commanding officer of the "Niobe" had stated that no sailors had been detailed for painting or other work at the Naval College.

In connection with the construction of a Drill Hall at Victoria, B.C., complaints were received from the Victoria District Council of Carpenters to the effect that the Fair Wages Schedule was not posted in a conspicuous place on the works and that carpenters and labourers were not being paid in accordance with the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The complaints were investigated by the Western Fair Wages Officer of the Department, who visited the works and reported that the claims were groundless. He found that the Fair Wages Schedule was posted above the wicket at which the men received their pay and that the work of timbering the trenches for foundations could not be classed as work belonging to carpenters. A subsequent complaint from the same source was to the effect that men working as carpenters were not receiving carpenters' wages, and that when the men were paid they were requested to sign a blank sheet, the amount of pay being filled in afterwards. The Fair Wages officer found on enquiry that this complaint also was not well founded.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Fredericton, N.B., complained that the carpenters employed on the construction of various buildings at the Experimental Farm Station there were working ten hours per day instead of the hours stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule for that class of labour, namely, nine hours per day. The matter was brought to the attention of the Director of Experimental Farms, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and referred by the latter to the superintendent in charge at that place. The report on this matter was to the effect that so long as weather and daylight permitted, the employees with their own consent worked ten hours, being paid overtime for the extra work. This information was com-



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municated to the complainant and the matter was understood to be satisfactorily disposed of.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Fredericton, N.B., lodged a complaint to the effect that the contractors for the construction of a freight shed at that place were not paying their carpenters the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department at once brought the complaint to the attention of the contractors and received the assurance from them that all the requirements of the contract had been strictly adhered to. The contractor's statement was communicated to the complainant and no further complaint was received.

Complaint was made by the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Toronto that a workman employed on a contract for a Government dredge had not been paid the current rate of wages for his work. Investigation showed that the workman concerned was not working on any Government contract, and that he had been paid the prevailing rate of wages for the work he was hired to do.

The Department was notified by the Montreal Building Trades Council and the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of the non-payment of Fair Wages Schedule rates to certain workmen employed on the improvements to the upper approach to Lock No. 4 of the Lachine Canal at Cote St. Paul. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who found that the claims were well founded. Sworn declarations were received from a number of carpenters to the effect that they had not received the rate of forty-two and one-half cents per hour provided for this class of labour in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. Cheques were given by the contractors in settlement of all of these claims.

Regarding the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract for the construction of an addition to the Royal Mint at Ottawa, Ontario, the Operative Plasterers' International Association lodged a complaint that the wages and hours provided for plasterers were not in accordance with the prevailing conditions. It was pointed out that at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared the rate current for plasterers was one of forty-five cents per hour, the same having, however, increased to fifty cents since the preparation of this schedule.

Complaint was received on behalf of a number of workmen employed on the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway line, near Cartierville, Quebec, to the effect that they had not received their wages. On investigation it was found that the firm of sub-contractors by whom these workmen were employed was insolvent. Steps were taken by the Department of Railways and Canals to secure payment of these wages claims. The matter had not, however, been finally disposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Various complaints were received regarding the rates of wages paid to carpenters employed in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Fair Wages Schedule provided for the observance of the "current" rate of wages and of a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour in the case of carpenters. The complaint was to the effect that the thirty-five cent rate in question did not correspond to the rate generally current in the Niagara district, through which the canal would pass. Investigation by one of the Fair Wages officers showed that the current rate in the district for carpenters was one of forty cents per hour. The correspondence in connection with this matter had not, however, been concluded at the end of the fiscal year.



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Complaint was made to the western Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour by the Trades and Labour Council that the contractors for the construction of a dry dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., were not paying their carpenters the rate current in the district for that class of labour. On enquiry by the Department of Labour, it was found that the work in question was being performed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under the Dry Dock Subsidy Act, and that the subsidy agreement executed by the company contained a clause providing for the payment of current wages. The complaint was at once referred to the Department of Public Works, and was made the subject of an investigation by the Department of Labour's western Fair Wages officer. The matter was still in abeyance at the close of the fiscal year.

A telegram from Le Pas, Manitoba, was received in the Department of Labour from a number of workmen who had been working on the Hudson Bay Railway line of construction. One of their number had signed a sub-contract and had jumped the contract, leaving the men's wages underpaid. An officer of the Department was instructed to investigate this complaint, but the same had not been entered upon at the close of the fiscal year.



TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1913.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1913-14, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 6, '13	Toronto, Ont., carpenters' work on Postal Station "F".	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current rate to a carpenter.	Investigation showed the complaint to be well founded. Payment was accordingly made by the contractor of amount due.
April 12, '13	Victoria, B.C., construction of break-water.	Public Works.	Alleged non-observance of eight hour day, provided for in fair wages schedule of the contract.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, with the result that the contractors agreed to observe the eight hour day for all employees. Subsequent complaints regarding the hours worked at the quarry at Albert Head, were reported to be not well founded.
April 22, '13	Quebec, Que., addition to Post Office building.	Public Works.	That the contractor was offering less than the fair wage schedule rate.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
May 6, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of portion of Canadian Northern Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged under-payment of wages due workmen and in one case non-payment of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. It was found on enquiry by the latter Department that the complaint of non-payment had been settled. No action was taken in connection with the claim of under-payment owing to lack of reliable information.
May 7, '13	St. Andrew's Locks, near Winnipeg, work on Locks.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages for engineers.	The matter was dropped as the Department was unable to obtain any reply to its request for certain particulars of this matter.
May 12, '13	North Bay, Ont., construction of portion of Canadian Northern Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. The Department was later informed that payment of the amount claimed had been made.
May 13, '13	Halifax, N.S., employees in Canadian Naval Service.	Naval Service.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to blacksmiths, painters and carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the information thus obtained was communicated to the Department of the Naval Service, by whom these workmen were employed.
May 16, '13	Brandon, Man., erection of barn at Experimental Farm.	Agriculture.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the contractors were willing to settle the claim. A subsequent complaint from another workman was found to be without foundation.



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May 20, '13	St. John, N.B., certain work at Marine Depot.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenter.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that no carpentry work had been done at that time. The contractor promised as soon as carpenters were required, he would pay them the current rate, also that he would post the fair wages schedule in a prominent place.
May 20, '13	Partridge Island, N.B., certain work for Government.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the matter had been satisfactorily arranged.
June 11, '13	Toronto, Ont., locomotive engines for Intercolonial Railway.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to boiler-makers employed in connection with the building of locomotive engines for the Intercolonial Railway.	No fair wages conditions had been included in the contract and no action could therefore be taken by the Department.
June 24, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That carpenters were working longer hours than those current for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the contractors stated that the question as to whether their employees worked nine hours or ten hours per day was left entirely to the men themselves.
June 27, '13	Halifax, N.S., pier at terminal of I.C.R.	Railways and Canals.	That the contractor were not observing fair wages schedule rate of wages and hours of labour for carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, under whose direction the contract had been let. It was found that the complaints were not well founded, all of the complainants receiving the fair wages schedule rate, except one who was rated as a carpenter's assistant and paid as such. The contractors stated that they had worked their men ten hours per day, but did not force any one to work more than nine hours.
June 28, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Harbour Commissioners' elevator.		Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	Upon investigation it was ascertained that the work involved was not Government work. The Department, however, recommended to the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, under whose direction this work was proceeding, that the current wage rate should be paid to the workmen concerned. This recommendation was not accepted and a strike ensued.
July 14, '13	Port Arthur, Ont., construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-compliance with the fair wages schedule of the contract.	Upon investigation by one of the fair wages officers it was found that the complaint was not well founded.
July 16, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of the fair wages schedule rate of wages to a painter.	On enquiry it was ascertained that the complaint was not well-founded.
July 18, '13	St. John, N. B., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That building trades were working longer hours than those prevailing in the locality.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. The contractors conceded the eight hour day to the stonecutters, but refused to do the same for the other building trades. The fair wages schedule provided for a working day of nine hours hours which had been current when the contract was awarded.
Aug., '13	Regina, Sask., buildings for Royal North-West Mounted Police.	Royal North-West Mounted Police.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	Upon enquiry it was found that the contractors were adhering to the provision of their contract, regarding the payment of current wage rates.
Aug. 6, '13	Brantford, Ont., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of the current wages rate to carpenters and that men of this trade were required to work for longer hours than those generally prevailing in the locality.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.



Table showing nature and results of Investigations, etc.—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Aug. 8, '13	Kingston, Ont., causeway contract.	Public Works.	Regarding wages and hours of certain employees.	Payment was enforced of certain claims. Other matters in dispute were disposed of by agreement.
Aug. 23, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Armoury building on Esplanade Avenue.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding non-payment of current rates to stonecutters, structural iron workers, and painters employed on the above mentioned work.	It was ascertained on enquiry that the Department of Labour had not been asked to furnish any schedule for this work.
Aug. 23, '13	North Battleford, Sask., construction of Armoury building.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the complaint satisfactorily adjusted.
Aug. 29, '13	North Battleford, Sask., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to carpenters.	The contractors on being notified of their obligation to adhere to the fair wages schedule rates, stated that through an error four carpenters were paid less than the schedule rate for a period of eight days, but that this had been rectified.
Sept. 5, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of wharf.	Public Works.	Employees' desire for the establishment of an eight hour working day.	The complainant was informed that at the time the fair wages schedule was prepared the customary working day in these trades was one of nine hours. The Department was, under these circumstances, unable to require the working day to be reduced to eight hours.
Sept. 5, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of the fuelling plant at Reid's Point wharf.	Agriculture.	Alleged non-observance of fair wage conditions.	It was ascertained upon enquiry that no fair wage conditions had been inserted in the contract in question.
Sept. 17, '13	Transcontinental Railway, east of Cochrane, Ont., construction of telegraph line.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	Alleged deferred payment of wages and non-payment of current rates.	The matter was referred to the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway. It was reported that the complainant had been paid his back wages and that the complaint regarding non-payment of current rate was without foundation.
Sept. 21, '13	St. Catharines, Ont., certain work on Welland Canal.	Railways and Canals.	That lock and bridge tenders were required to do painting work.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the circumstances disclosed were then referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.
Oct. 2, '13	Fresno, Ont., construction of Post Office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to bricklayers, masons, plasterers and carpenters.	The contract contained a fair wage clause and general provision for the payment of current wage rates. On investigation it was found that the complaint was not well founded.
Oct. 3, '13	Toronto, Ont., construction of steel dredges.	Railways and Canals.	Wages paid pattern makers.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. The contractors agreed to establish a minimum wage rate of 37½c. per hour for all pattern-makers employed on Government contract work.



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Oct. 10, '13	Toronto, Ont., con- struction of Postal Station "C".	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates to carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters.	The matter was taken up with the contractors, by whom the department was in- formed, that the sub-contractors for the carpentry work had agreed to pay the current rate.
Oct. 15, '13	Calgary, Alta., con- struction of exam- ining warehouse.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to painters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, and the complaint satis- factorily adjusted.
Oct. 16, '13	Westmount, Que., con- struction of Post Office building.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to cement workers.	It was found that since the time of the preparation of the schedule the rate for cement workers in that locality had been increased. As a result of representations made to the contractors, it was agreed that cement workers would receive the prevailing rate.
Oct. 22, '13	Lachine, Que., addition to Post Office building.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to carpenters and masons.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, with the result that a settle- ment was made of the amounts due the complainant.
Oct. 22, '13	Port Colborne, Ont., Railways and supply and erection of the steel super- structure of the addition to the ele- vators.	Alleged non-compliance with fair wage conditions of contract, regarding posting of schedule.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the complaint was well-founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals. The Department of Labour was later informed that the contractors had agreed to comply with the regulation in this respect.
Oct. 27, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., con- struction of Post Office building.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported that the claims were not well founded. No further action was therefore taken.
Oct. 27, '13	Moose Jaw, Sask., con- struction of Armory building.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	The matter was investigated by one of the fair wages officers and a settlement of certain claims effected between the contractor and his employees.
Nov. 1, '13	Montreal, Que., in tents for General Post Office.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	On enquiry, it was found that the rates paid by the contractors on this work, compare favorably with the rate paid by other firms in the city of Montreal.
Nov. 1, '13	Montreal, Que., con- struction of Cas- tles Hall on McGill Street.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rate to structural steel workers.	The matter was referred to the Department of Justice, the decision of that Depart- ment being that according to the terms of the contract the contractors could not be compelled to pay more than the rates specified in the fair wages schedule.
Nov. 4, '13	Quebec, Que., con- struction of im- mersion shed.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate to a carpenter.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported the claim well founded. The contractor agreed to settle the claim and no further action was necessary.
Nov. 5, '13	West St. John, N. B., Public Works. erection of grain conveyors from C. P. R. elevator to steamship berths, adjoining.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to painters, and other matters.	On investigation by one of the fair wages officers this complaint was satisfactorily adjusted.



TABLE showing nature and results of Investigation, etc.—*Continued.*

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Nov. 3, '13	Saskatoon, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged non-payment of fair wages schedule rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the workmen in question were not employed on the government contract proper, but on the construction of certain buildings owned by the contractors.
Nov. 26, '13	St. John, N.B., construction of fish hatchery building.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to carpenters.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, who reported two of the claims well-founded. The matter was also referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, with a recommendation that the contractor should be required to live up to the terms of his contract, and payment of the contractor was held pending settlement of the above mentioned wage claims.
Dec. 23, '13	Brantford, Ont., construction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rates.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers, as a result of which the complaint was satisfactorily adjusted.
Dec. 28, '13	Montreal, Que., construction of Postal Station "F".	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rate of wages to a carpenter.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers and the claim was satisfactorily adjusted.
Jan. 11, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., and Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevators.	Trade and Commerce.	Alleged deductions from wages for accident insurance premiums.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that these deductions were not made in all cases with the employees' consent. The contractors undertook that no further deductions should be made without written authorization from the employees.
Jan. 22, '14	Halifax, N.S., painting on Naval College.	Marine and Fisheries.	That sailors from H.M.C.S. "Niobe" were doing painting work at the Naval College in Halifax.	It was ascertained on enquiry by the Department of the Naval Service that the complaint was not well-founded.
Jan. 24, '14	Victoria, B. C., construction of drill hall.	Militia and Defence.	That the fair wages schedule was not posted in a conspicuous place, also that carpenters were receiving labourers' wages.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers of the Department, who reported that the complaints were groundless.
Jan. 27, '14	Saskatoon, Sask., construction of Government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Regarding wages and hours of carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed the fair wages schedule rate of 50c. per hour had not been paid to all the carpenters employed. Thirty-seven of the individual wages claims presented were enforced and payment accordingly made by the contractors. It was also arranged that none of the carpenters should be required to work more than nine hours per day without their consent.



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Jan. 30, '14	Fredericton, N.B., construction of various buildings at Experimental Farm Station.	Agriculture.	That carpenters were working longer hours than those specified in the fair wages schedule of the contract.	The matter was referred to the Department of Agriculture, from whom it was learned that the carpenters who worked ten hours instead of nine hours, did so of their own free will and were paid the overtime rate therefor.
Jan. 30, '14	Fredericton, N.B., construction of freight shed.	Public Works.	That the fair wage conditions of the contract, regarding carpenters, were not being complied with.	On enquiry, the Department was informed that the contractors had lived up to the requirements of their contract. No further complaint was received.
Jan. 31, '14	Moose Jaw, Sask., construction of government storage grain elevator.	Trade and Commerce.	Regarding wages and hours of carpenters.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the fair wages schedule rate of 50c. per hour had not been paid to all the carpenters employed. Sixty-five of the individual claims presented were enforced and payment accordingly made by the contractors. It was also arranged that none of the carpenters should be required to work more than nine hours per day without their consent.
Mar. 15, '14	Toronto, Ont., construction of a saw.	Harbour Commission of Quebec.	Alleged non-payment of current wages.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the workmen from whom this complaint emanated was not employed on government work.
Mar. 16, '14	Cote St. Paul, Que., improvements to upper approach of Lock No. 4, Lachine Canal.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of Fair Wages schedule rates.	Investigation was made by one of the fair wages officers. Settlement was made by the contractors of the claims in question.
Oct. 3, '13	Vicinity of Carrierville, Que., construction of Canadian Northern Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals and settlement of these claims was enforced.
Oct. 7, '13	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment to carpenters of current wage rate.	Full investigation of this complaint was made by one of the fair wages officers. Correspondence in respect of the same had not been concluded at the end of the fiscal year.
Jan. — '14	Prince Rupert, B. C., construction of dry-dock.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wages rate to carpenters.	The dry dock in question was being constructed for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under the Dry Dock Subsidy Act. Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was well-founded. Compliance with the contract was enforced upon the contractors.
Mar. 28, '14	Le Pas, Man., construction of Hudson Bay Railway Line.	Railways and Canals.	Regarding non-payment of wages.	Investigation of this complaint had not been made at the end of the fiscal year.



IV.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

In 1912 a special regulation was made under the authority of the Minister of Labour, requiring the recording of the names, addresses, &c., of workmen employed on railway construction for the Government of Canada, and of the names and addresses of their next of kin, for purposes of identification and notification of relatives in cases of accident, illness, or death. Forms for the above mentioned purposes were printed and distributed by the Department along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway. Arrangements were also made for the use of these forms on the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Transcontinental main line under construction in the Province of Ontario.

Under the above mentioned regulation the Department of Labour was advised, during the past year, of various cases of accident, illness and death. The information referred to was communicated by the Department in each instance to the next of kin. In the case of foreign workmen, the particulars were furnished to the principal consular representative in Canada of the nationality of the workman concerned. A table is published in the present chapter, showing the cases of accident, illness and death of which the Department was informed, on the lines of construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur.

Various complaints were received in the Department in the course of the past year relative to the unfair treatment of workmen engaged in railway construction, in respect of their remuneration and employment conditions. Attention was given to all of these complaints, and various inspections were made by officers of the Department into the actual conditions prevailing on some of these construction works.

Table showing cases of Accident, Illness and Death on line of construction of the National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

I.—NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Date	Locality	Nationality	Occupation	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913				
May 25	Parent, Que. . . . .	Irish . . . . .	Labourer...	Died from natural causes.
June 1	Atik River Camp, Que...	Galician. . . .	Labourer...	Death due to syncope.
" 29	95 miles east of Cochrane	Italian.. . . .	Labourer...	Struck by handcar and killed.
" 2	Hearst, Ont. . . . .	Russian. . . . .	Labourer...	Train passed over him, severing head from body.
" 6	Pit 161, Que.....	French Canadian	Labourer...	Drowned while bathing.
" 7	Hervey Jet., Que.....	American....	Brakeman.	Struck on temple by balance weight of ballast plow. Died instantly.
Aug. 2	Mile Post 282, Que.....	Russian	Labourer...	Death due to liver and lung trouble.
Sept. 20	Camp Mile 234, Ont. . .	Finlander.	Labourer...	Died of typhoid fever.
Dec. 2	Superior Jet., Ont. . . . .	Austrian. . . .	Labourer....	Fatal accident.



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## II.—GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913				
April 2	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	Austrian....	Labourer..	Large piece of frozen gravel struck his back. Disabled for some months.
May	South Bulkley, B.C....	Italian....	Labourer..	Heart failure.
June 20	Canyon Creek, B.C....	.....	Teamster..	Drove horses into creek; caught in swift current and drowned.
" 25	Camp Mile 224, B.C..	.....	Labourer..	Died June 25, 1913.
"	Mile 260, B.C.....	Galician....	Labourer..	Drowned in Nechano River.
July 15	Albi Camp No. 1, B.C....	Italian....	Labourer..	Death due to uræmia.
October 13	Burns Lake, B.C.....	Finlander..	Labourer..	Heart failure.
Nov. 11	Burns Lake, B.C.....	Scotch....	Labourer..	Right eye injured by explosion. Doctor expected he would regain full sight.
Nov. 21	Mile 283, B.C.....	Italian....	Labourer..	Instantly killed by dirt slide.
Dec. 2	Fort George, B.C.....	English....	Labourer..	Died of typhoid fever.
" 2	Mile 283, B.C.....	Swede....	Labourer..	Died Dec. 2, 1913.
" 3	Fort Fraser, B.C.....	Scotch....	Attending Lights	Skull fractured by piece of rock from explosion. Died shortly afterwards.
" 18	Mile 226, B.C.....	French....	Labourer...	Drowned in Fraser River.
" 24	Mile 258, B.C.....	Irish....	Labourer...	Died of typhoid fever.
" 27	Mile 301, B.C.....	Russian....	Labourer...	Buried in dirt slide. Skull fractured.
1914				
Jan. 4	Mile 283, B.C.....	English....	Labourer...	Heart failure.
" 10	Mile 226, B.C.....	Scotch....	Labourer...	Sharp snag entered his body. Peritonitis developed, causing death.
" 11	Hugh McLeod's Camp, No. 4, B.C.	Swede....	Labourer..	Accidentally shot in arm. Disabled for several months.
" 15	Mile 238, B.C.....	.....	Labourer..	Died Jan. 15, 1914.
" 16	Mile 316, B.C.	American..	Labourer..	Died Jan. 16, 1914.
" 23	Endako, B.C..	Austrian....	Labourer..	Rock struck him below knee, causing compound fracture of leg, tibia and fibula. Possibility of losing leg.
" 25	Mile 287, B.C.	Italian....	Driller...	Particles of rock and sand blown into leg from blast. Tetanus set in, causing death.
Feb. 3	McBride, B.C.	Swede....	Labourer..	Died of typhoid fever.
" 4	Hugh McLeod's Camp, No. 4, B.C.	Russian....	Labourer..	Mass of frozen earth struck him on back. Died a few hours after.
" 6	Willow River, B.C.....	.....	Labourer..	Died of intestinal tuberculosis.
" 12	Endako, B.C.....	English..	Labourer..	Struck by rock from slope and died fifteen minutes later.
" 21	Mile 283, B.C....	Italian....	Labourer..	Killed by rock from blast.
Mar. 2	Fraser Lake, B.C.	Italian..	Labourer..	Rock from slope struck his ankle. Disabled about eight weeks.
" 4	Fraser Lake, B.C.	Austrian..	Labourer..	Piece of gumbo or hard clay from slope struck ankle, causing fracture. Disabled about eight weeks.
" 23	Fraser Lake, B.C. ...	Norwegian..	Driller and Powderman	Premature explosion caused injury to both eyes. Will probably lose one eye.



III. CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of Injury or Illness.
1913.				
June 16	Mile 215, Ont. ....	Russian.....	Labourer....	Death caused by premature explosion.
July 6	Stoney River Hospital, Ont.	Russian.....	" ....	Died of heart and kidney trouble.
" 19	Mile 227, Ont.....	Swede.....	Stationman..	Death caused by premature explosion.
" 19	Mile 227, Ont.....	Norwegian.....	" ..	" " " "
" 28	Bowland's Bay Station, Ont	Italian.....	Labourer....	Right hand caught in dipper of steam shovel. Part of middle finger removed and third finger deeply cut.
August 4	Makwa, Ont.....	Italian.....	" ....	Drowned while bathing.
Sept. 20	Mile 238, Ont .....	Finlander .....	" ....	Died of tyhoid fever.
October 18	Makwa, Ont.....	Canadian .....	Bridgeman...	Fell off bridge, sustaining injuries which caused his death four hours after.
" 29	Nepigon, Ont.....	Roumanian....	Stationman..	} Deaths caused by their carelessness while blasting.
" 29	" " .....	Roumanian....	" ..	
" 29	" " .....	German.....	" ..	
" 31	Mile 234, Ont.....	Russian.....	Labourer....	Struck by mast of derrick, causing fracture of skull. Death resulted from compression of brain.
1914.				
January 17	Near Arnprior, Ont.....	Italian.....	Labourer....	As result of dynamite explosion three Italians, two Englishmen and one Canadian were killed. Three Italians were injured, one having his legs broken, another having his head injured, and the third having slight injuries.
" "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	English .....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	English .....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	Canadian .....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	
" "	" " .....	Italian.....	" ....	



## V.—REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

References have been made in the annual reports of this Department during recent years to the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education appointed by the Dominion Government in June, 1910. The report of the Commission having appeared during the fiscal year 1913-14, it will be appropriate here to refer to the circumstances attending the establishment of the Commission and to the general nature of the report.

The report is of an exhaustive character, and is contained in four parts, printed in four volumes. The recommendations, briefly stated, urge the annual appropriation by the Dominion Parliament for each year during a period of ten years, for the various aspects of industrial training and technical education, of the sum of \$3,350,000, this sum to be distributable among the various provinces of Canada proportionately to population and subject to certain suggested requirements and conditions. Of the amount named, the Commission recommends that the sum of \$350,000 should be applied particularly to the development and furtherance of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the larger sum of \$3,000,000 becoming a Dominion Development Fund, to be applied more generally to the same end. The recommendations of the Commission include suggestions as to the plan under which the appropriation should be controlled and expended, the Commissioners favouring a system ascending from local urban and local rural boards, through provincial development councils and commissions, to a Dominion development conference and a Dominion development commission, the last named body being the central authority. Some features of these recommendations are outlined more fully on a later page of this chapter.

### DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

The conditions of Canada with regard to technical education had been mentioned on more than one occasion in debates in the Dominion Parliament, and on December 6, 1909, became the theme of an interesting discussion in the House of Commons in connection with a motion proposed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, member for South Wellington, as follows:—

“That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Commission of Inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada, in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met.”

In the debate that followed, the Minister of Finance (then the Hon. W. S. Fielding), the Minister of Labour (then the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King), and the Leader of the Opposition (then the Hon. R. L. Borden), were among those expressing sympathy with the object of Mr. Guthrie's motion. At the request of the Minister of Labour, the debate was adjourned, it being understood that in the interim some aspects of the matter would be taken up for discussion with the provincial governments.



## ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

On January 28, 1910, the Minister of Labour, in a further statement on the subject in Parliament, announced that communications had been received from the Prime Ministers of the various provinces, and it was now, in the opinion of the Government, desirable that a Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education should be appointed.

On May 3 an appropriation was voted by Parliament for the expenses of the inquiry, and a Royal Commission was appointed by the Governor-in-Council on June 1. The membership of the Commission is set out more formally in the text of the Order-in-Council, printed on another page, but may be here briefly indicated: Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., Montreal, Chairman; Hon. John N. Armstrong, North Sydney, N.S.; Rev. Dr. George Bryce, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, Montreal; Mr. G. M. Murray, Toronto; Mr. D. Forsyth, Berlin, Ont.; Mr. James Simpson, Toronto; secretary and reporter to the Commission, Mr. Thomas Bengough, Toronto.

Some time later Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, not having found it possible to give his complete time to the duties of the Commission, and particularly having been unable to accompany the Commission during its visit to Europe, Mr. Ernest Belanger, of Montreal, was appointed to act, when occasion required, as in Mr. DeSerres' place.

(It is here recorded, with deep regret, that the Honourable John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, died some months after the report of the Commission had reached the Minister's hands.)

## MINISTER'S LETTER TO PROVINCIAL PREMIERS.

The Minister, in his statement in the House of Commons, on January 28, 1910, read the correspondence between himself and the Prime Ministers of the different provinces. The letter addressd by the Minister to each provincial Prime Minister was in the following terms:—

*(From the Minister of Labour to the Premiers of the Several Provinces.)*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, December 13, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. It is intended that the Commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report, to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

I may say that the view of the Government is that a commission of the kind suggested might render valuable services to the Dominion as a whole, since it would be in a position to conduct an inquiry on a wider and more comprehensive scale than might be considered desirable or possible in the case of the different provinces, and which, if undertaken by the provinces individually, must lead inevitably to the duplication and reduplication of energy and expense.



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It is recognized, however, that the work of such a Commission, to be of national service, should have the hearty endorsement of the governments of the several provinces of the Dominion, and I am, therefore, writing to ask if the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested would meet with the approval of your Government, and to inquire, in particular, inasmuch as some doubt has been expressed on the point, whether exception to such a course would be taken on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

The Minister observed to the House, in effect, that the replies received, the text of which was laid before the House, were deemed by the Dominion Government as approving the proposition for the appointment by the Federal authorities of a commission of inquiry, and it was proposed to take action accordingly.

## TERMS OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The terms of the Order in Council establishing the commission were as follows:—

“On a memorandum dated May 28, 1910, from the Minister of Labour, stating that industrial efficiency is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations, and can be best promoted by the adoption in Canada of the most advanced systems and methods of industrial training and technical education.

“The Minister further states that the Premiers of the several provinces of the Dominion have expressed on behalf of the Governments of their respective provinces, approval of the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

“The Minister recommends that authority be granted for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries; the said Commission to be appointed pursuant to vote No. 477 of the Supplementary estimates for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1910, and to consist of the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Mr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., chairman.

Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S.

Rev. George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.

“The Minister further recommends that the said Commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary, in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and, subject to the approval of the Minister, elsewhere on the continent of



Europe; also that the purpose of the Commission shall be that of gathering information, the information when obtained to be carefully compiled, and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the Commission to make, published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

“The Minister further recommends that the Commissioners be appointed under the provisions of the statute respecting inquiries concerning public matters, and report the results of their investigations, together with their recommendations, to the Minister of Labour.

“The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, be appointed secretary and reporter to the said Commission.

“The committee submit the same for approval.”

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The manner in which the Commission proceeded about its work is perhaps best learned from the interim statement of the Commission to the Minister of Labour under date of March 28, 1911, and laid by the Minister before the House of Commons. This statement outlines in the first place the plan of work pursued by the Commission and summarizes the general conclusions of the Commission as formed at the date of writing; expresses in the second place some conclusions reached as to the equipment found throughout Canada in respect to industrial training and technical education; and, thirdly, surveys briefly the testimony received at the sessions of the Commission. From this latter section of the interim statement it appears that the Commission during its investigation in Canada had taken the evidence of 1,470 persons appearing at some one or other of the 174 sessions of the Commission. This report was made before the departure of the Commission for Europe, and does not therefore discuss that aspect of its work. The interim statement is here presented in full:—

#### *I.—The Plan of Work Adopted by the Commission and a Summary of the Inquiry Conducted.*

It is considered unnecessary to recite the steps which led up to the appointment of the Commission by the Government of the Dominion, but for the sake of clearness and completeness a copy of the Order-in-Council and of the Commission itself is attached hereto. Copies of the correspondence which passed between yourself, as Minister of Labour, and the premiers of the several provinces in respect to this matter have also been attached.

The several members of the Commission, having been notified of their appointment, were invited to meet you as Minister of Labour at the Department of Labour on July 6, 1910. All the members, together with the secretary and reporter to the Commission, were present. After hearing from you a statement giving an outline of the work expected to be done by the Commission and the nature of the inquiry it was to conduct, the Commission was duly constituted, and immediately proceeded to make plans for carrying out the duties assigned to it by the Commission itself, as well as by the directions given by you.

It was decided to visit the chief industrial and commercial centres throughout Canada, beginning at Halifax, N.S., and crossing the Dominion to Vancouver Island. Itineraries were duly drawn up and notifications of the intended visit



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of the Commission were sent in advance to the mayor, to the president or chairman of the board of trade, and to other persons in each locality directly engaged in, or concerned with, the industries and education.

Our duty, as set forth in the Order-in-Council and in the Commission itself, requires us to make full investigation into the matters of industrial training and technical education, in so far as these can promote industrial efficiency, which "is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations." In the discharge of that duty the Commission has given our attention to the manufacturing industries, to agriculture, to domestic occupations, to mining, to the fisheries, to the lumber interests, to the building trades, to the transportation services, as well as to the technical training required for commercial operations.

The Commission has also made inquiry into the needs of existing industries in respect of labour, the quality of labour which is available, and requirements of such labour for industrial training and technical education.

The Commission began its work of inquiry at Halifax, N.S., on July 18, 1910. It continued to visit places in the Maritime Provinces until August 26. After that date the Chairman left the Commission for a time to fulfil an engagement he had with the Government of Newfoundland. At the same time other members of the Commission went to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Between August 30 and September 16 the Commission did its work in two divisions, and visited fourteen of the smaller industrial towns in the Province of Ontario.

On September 19 the Commission as a whole reassembled at Montreal. That week was devoted to Montreal, Macdonald College and Quebec city. Conferences were held with representative men and women at Montreal, and arrangements duly made for the presentation, at a later date, of testimony from the various interests concerned with industrial training and technical education in Montreal and its neighbourhood.

On September 26 the Commission resumed its itinerary in the Province of Ontario.

From November 1 until the first week of December the Commission visited places in Western Canada, beginning at Port Arthur, Ontario, and ending at Victoria, B.C.

On the return journey the members visited cities in the Western States, where trade schools and other methods of industrial training had been established. A list of the places visited is submitted, together with some notes on the institutions which were examined. The full report on these will be included with the reports of the visits of inquiry to the United States, to be made after our return from Europe.

During January and part of February the Commission revisited Toronto, carried out its inquiry at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and in places in the Province of Quebec, and held final sessions at Ottawa.

The Commission has visited 100 places (cities, towns and important localities). It has held 174 sessions to receive testimony. It has transcripts of the evidence of 1,470 men and women. Written memoranda were requested from or offered by a number of these witnesses. One hundred and eighty such documents have been received and are on file with the Commission; others are still coming to hand.

In every province the Commission requested an opportunity to wait upon the Provincial Government, and it was received by the Premier with other members of the provincial cabinet, or by some member of the cabinet designated



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by the Provincial Government to receive us. As directed by you, the Chairman conveyed to the Provincial Governments the message expressing the appreciation of the Dominion Government of the offers of co-operation and assistance which had been extended by the provincial authorities to the Commission. In every province the Commission received, not merely assurances of good will, but had the benefit of willing and helpful co-operation.

The halls or rooms for the holding of the sessions had been arranged for in every case by the local authorities. The following instances are illustrative of the other places:—

Halifax, N.S.—Provincial Technical College.

St. John, N.B.—Board of Trade Rooms.

Fredericton, N.B.—Chamber of Legislative Assembly.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Chamber of Legislative Assembly.

Montreal, P.Q.—\*City Council Chamber.

Quebec, P.Q.—City Council Chamber.

Toronto, Ont.—City Council Chamber.

In the several localities the Commission visited industrial establishments and educational institutions during either the forenoon or afternoon, or both. Sessions for receiving testimony were held during the evening, and when necessary, also during the afternoon or forenoon, instead of visits for observation. The Commission was usually met on its arrival by the mayor of the place and the members of a reception committee, representing the city or town council, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the educational institutions and the labour organizations.

As a rule the local authorities provided the vehicles—usually automobiles—for getting around to the various establishments. These were always provided free of cost to the Commission.

The first session at each place was opened by the reading of the King's Commission. Then followed a brief address of welcome and a statement of the general character of the city or town in respect to industries and education, by the mayor or chairman of the reception committee. The chairman of the Commission made a brief statement explanatory of the object of the Commission, and the way in which its inquiries were conducted. Usually a list had been obtained from the local committee of representative men and women, who were prepared to testify regarding the need and present equipment of the place in respect to industrial training and technical education. The statements were taken under oath or solemn affirmation. The information was usually secured by means of question and answer. The chairman conducted the examination in chief and each of the other Commissioners in turn asked questions as he saw fit. The witness was given an opportunity to make any statement bearing on the matters inquired into, and to supplement his oral testimony by a written statement. Many of the persons occupying the most important positions in industrial activities and educational administration were requested to furnish written memoranda. Opportunity was given to any person who desired to offer testimony, either orally or in writing. No one was summoned officially to appear before the Commission. Invitations were extended to representative men and women. Those who have testified did so with evident frankness, and appeared satisfied that they had thereby contributed something useful in respect to industrial training and technical education, and in regard to the needs of the industries and the needs of the young people and workers of the locality.

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\*Sessions held also at the Monument National, McGill University and the Board of Trade.



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The members of the Commission have been impressed by the numbers of thriving industries in comparatively small towns. Throughout all the eastern provinces many establishments were visited, from which the products were being shipped throughout the whole of Canada. These towns enjoyed no special shipping facilities or any apparent advantages in regard to cheap power or nearness to raw material. The enterprise, ability and energy of a few men have enabled them to make the beginning upon a small scale from which businesses employing from 50 to 200 persons have grown up. Factories were situated where abundance of fresh air and light prevailed, and where the workmen could provide homes under favourable conditions for their children. As instances, we mention a furniture factory located at Windsor, N.S., with its products being shipped throughout Canada, nearly one-half to the west of Winnipeg, and a portion to Newfoundland. Windsor, N.S., is not even on the main line of a through railway.

At Truro, N.S., there is a cap factory, reported to be turning out nearly one-half of the caps required by the Canadian trade, making headway under all existing competitions.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I., a machine shop was turning out gasoline engines, one-half of which were being shipped west of Winnipeg. About 100 men were employed and they were working overtime.

At Sackville, N.B., a stove works was doing a local trade and also supplying its products throughout the Northwest. The manager stated that the cooler temperature of summer and the other favourable conditions for the workmen gave sufficient advantage to enable him to increase the business.

At Fredericton, N.B., a shoe factory employing over 100 persons was shipping boots and shoes to Montreal, to Moose Jaw and other points in the West.

At Victoriaville, Que., we found four prosperous industries—furniture, chairs, iron bedsteads, clothing—all reported to have grown up within seven years. The products from each were being shipped all over Canada, in each case about one-half to points west of Winnipeg. We saw one carload at each of two factories loaded for Vancouver, B.C.

Instances of similar development and extension of trade could be cited from a score of places in Ontario. Those mentioned are typical and not exceptional. It has been made evident that the industrial development of Canada has not been going on only in the larger towns and cities.

The Commission observed the establishment and growth of comparatively new industries whose managers testified that they required increasing numbers of highly skilled and technically trained workers, as for example, electrical works and automobile factories.

## *II.—The Equipment Found Throughout Canada in Respect to Industrial Training and Technical Education.*

Provisional summaries have been made of the information obtained regarding the present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education. These are arranged as underneath and are submitted herewith:—

A. Universities, colleges, and experiment stations.

B. The equipment and courses at secondary schools and public schools with particular reference to shopwork, manual training, domestic science and nature study with school gardens.



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C. Night schools and evening classes for industrial training and technical education.

A provisional survey of what is contained in these summaries indicates that at many places in Canada, as enumerated in them, a good beginning has been made.

There is hand work of some sort—hand-and-eye training—in the elementary grades of many schools from the kindergarten up. In a number of towns there are courses in manual training and household science, and other places are planning to introduce them. That is part of general education for development, for culture and for citizenship, and it is also preparatory education to which industrial training and technical education will piece on without waste.

A beginning has been made in technical education in secondary schools in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Halifax. Technical and commercial high schools in Montreal and Toronto are carrying on day and evening classes. The evening classes are attended almost wholly by young men and women who are working in some factory or shop or office during the day, or are engaged in the building trades. New technical schools have been established at Montreal and Quebec, but classes in them have not yet begun. Winnipeg is erecting two new technical high schools, at cost of \$700,000. There are good night schools for the workers in places like Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, but not much opportunity in the way of classes in the smaller cities and towns where the man who earns his living by craftsmanship or in industrial work can get a further training.

Several colleges and universities provide courses of a partially technical character for what may be called the technical professions. Principal Falconer, of Toronto University, was disposed to call the education provided formerly by the School of Practical Science and now by the Faculty of Applied Science of the university, "professional and not technical." The institutions where the most advanced courses are provided are the University of Toronto, McGill University, the Polytechnic School of Laval University, the School of Mining of Queen's University, the Nova Scotia Technical College and the University of New Brunswick.

The agricultural colleges, which are intended primarily for the technical education of farmers, also give courses to qualify students for entering upon professional work related directly to rural occupations.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, with the Macdonald Institute on adjoining grounds, receives men and women. The courses include the various branches of agriculture, household science and manual training. An illustration consolidated rural school rounds out the equipment. During recent years some of the teachers-in-training go from the Normal Schools of Ontario to the Ontario Agricultural College for a special course of some ten weeks in nature study and elementary agriculture.

Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. (which is a College of McGill University), carries on its work in three schools: the school of agriculture, the school for teachers, and the school of household science. It also has a Macdonald Illustration Rural School, with a model school garden.

The Agricultural Colleges at Truro, N.S., and Winnipeg, Man., do similar work suited to the needs of their provinces. Buildings are in course of erection at Saskatoon for the College of Agriculture as a part of the University of Saskatchewan. Extension teaching and demonstration work for the rural populations are promoted and assisted by the Agricultural Colleges in all the provinces.



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*III. A Survey of the Testimony Received at the Sessions of the Commission.*

Of the 1,470 men and women from whom testimony has been received, some occupy foremost positions in industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing; others are engaged in educational work, including the superintendents of education, principals of universities and colleges and teachers in institutions and schools of all grades; and others represent the various trades and occupations.

The transcript of the evidence received by the Commission during its 174 sessions amounts to about 4,030 typewritten pages of foolscap size. A first analysis of it has been made and summaries have been arranged under marginal designations, according to the plan on the sheets which are attached hereto.

In general the testimony has been to the effect that provision for industrial training and technical education, in institutions and in industrial establishments, exists in comparatively few places, and in them not to an extent adequate to the needs of the industrial population.

Some of the chief matters which have come before the Commission from witnesses are presented in the following paragraphs in so far as the testimony in regard to particular industries and localities can be summarized into general terms:

The system of training young men and women as apprentices is becoming less common than formerly. In some trades it has disappeared as a system and learners are expected and required to pick up the trade as best they can. The introduction and use of machinery where hand labour was formerly employed is given as one of the chief causes for the change. In a few shops, notably the shops of the railway companies, instruction classes and systematic instruction in the shops and at machines have been provided to meet the new conditions.

The rapid development of the country and the growth of towns and cities have provided the lure of relatively high wages for boys and girls of 14 years and younger. That attracts them to leave school early. Frequently such young people accept places and begin work for which little training is required and in which experience does not lead to the acquisition of ability or skill in a trade or occupation which affords permanent employment or is suitable for mature years. At least part of a remedy would come through schools or courses of study which provided more hand work of a constructive kind.

The testimony was substantially unanimous in indicating that in respect to industrial training and technical education the following are among the pressing needs of the people:—

(1) Some opportunity in all schools for boys when they are past twelve, whereby the boy will gain experience in constructive hand work as well as book work and thus reveal to himself and his teacher and parents the bent of his ability to an extent that will give an indication of what he should choose, and how he should prepare, for his life's work.

(2) Provision for the boys from twelve to sixteen who intend to go into some skilled trade, to learn in school how to use common hand tools for wood and iron and the qualities of common materials. A few of these are fundamental to most industrial occupations.

(3) Courses or schools, of high school or academy grade, adapted to the boys who are going into industrial life. Such schools or courses to give them preparation for their future work equivalent to what the present high schools give to the boys going into the professions.



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(4) Some education to make up to the boy, after he begins to work, for what he does not now get through lack of an apprenticeship system, some forenoon, afternoon or evening classes to give him the further knowledge of mathematics and mechanical principles; and also some variety of shop work, to develop the skill of hand and the all-round ability in some trade, which the apprentices formerly got by their long and practical training. The manufacturers and other employers of labour have expressed a willingness to co-operate in helping to make such classes and courses effective.

(5) Evening schools for workmen in the smaller cities and towns to fit them for advancement and promotion.

(6) Some enlargement and improvements of the means whereby farmers' children may learn the elements of the scientific principles which underlie rural occupations, such as the growing of crops, the feeding of live stock, the fighting of weeds, insects and plant diseases, and the maintenance of fertility and beauty, and the same in more advanced forms suited to the farmers themselves.

(7) Instruction—the means and opportunity for instruction—of a similar character suited to the lives and occupations of the fisherfolk, and those engaged in the mining industries.

(8) Classes and courses for the training of women and girls to give them clear concepts of the sanitary conditions which make for the safety, comfort and economy of the home; correct ideas of economical ways of providing food and garments and of using fuels; and some practice in domestic art that will further enable them to reveal and enjoy their love for the beautiful by making beautiful things for the house.

(9) Correspondence study courses for persons who are unable to avail themselves of schools and classes, and the advantage to such persons of visiting instructors in connection therewith.

(In this connection it is to be noted that, from the many statements made to the Commission, it would appear that several hundred thousand dollars per annum have been paid by Canadians for correspondence courses provided by American institutions. Those who had taken the courses, or were taking them, testified that they derived benefit, although only a small percentage of the number appear to have carried the work through to the end of the course.)

(10) Intimate correlations and co-operations between those who manage industries and factories, the men and women most skilled in their trades and occupations, and the managers of the schools and classes where workers are trained.

A great deal of testimony was presented indicating that properly organized hand-and-eye-training with constructive work, was helpful in developing the powers of children from the kindergarten classes upward. The teachers who had experience spoke highly of its value in qualifying the children to take up bench and table work in manual training and domestic science in later years; they also testified that the hand work contributed to the progress of the pupils in what are called book studies.

The survey made by the Commission has revealed a great measure of interest throughout the whole of Canada in the subject of industrial training and technical education.

The representatives of all occupations and interests, who testified, gave the Commission the impression that they expect further action to be taken in the near future in all the provinces, such as will result in meeting the needs which have been indicated by their testimony.



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A number of persons, occupying important and influential positions in industry and education, expressed the opinion that the Dominion Government should in some way assist in developing industrial training and technical education by granting financial assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By direction of the Commission,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

*Chairman.*

## SUBSEQUENT WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

A general view of the work of the Commission subsequent to the date of the interim statement is gathered from the chapter introductory to the general report, extracts from which are printed on a later page of this section. Briefly it may be stated that in April, 1911, the Commission left for Europe and continued its investigations in Great Britain and in various other countries. Its members returned to Canada at various dates in September and October. The work of the preparation of the report appears to have been then taken up, but was broken by a further visit to different American cities during November, 1911. After January 1, 1912, the Commission was not assembled at Ottawa save on call of the chairman, but such conferences were held from time to time as were deemed necessary for consultative or other purposes looking to the framing of the report, a duty which was placed by the Minister specially on the chairman and the secretary, who were provided with any necessary clerical assistance.

Part I of the report, signed by all the members of the Commission and by the secretary, and containing the recommendations of the Commission, with an outline of the general character of subsequent sections of the report, was placed in the Minister's hands shortly before the close of the parliamentary session of 1912-13. This section of the report comprises 57 printed pages. The manuscript covering the remaining sections of the report needing still some attention, and the task of seeing so voluminous a report through the press being one of considerable magnitude, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Bengough, the former chairman and secretary respectively of the Commission, were requested by the Minister to continue their services until this work had been completed, it being deemed specially desirable that there should be no avoidable delay in having copies of the report distributed to the public. This work proceeded throughout the summer months, and it had been hoped that copies of the complete report would be distributable early in the fall of 1913. Copies of the first section of the report, that containing the recommendations of the Commission, were distributed during the summer in considerable numbers in quarters which it was considered would be specially interested in the recommendations and in the subject generally of technical education. Despite what appears to have been the best efforts of those concerned, including those responsible for the mechanical work, copies of the report in complete form were not delivered in the Department until some time in March, 1914. The fourth volume of the report related specially to the inquiry of the Commission in Canada, covering in all about 800 printed pages, and it was not deemed desirable to begin the general distribution of any section of the report until a supply of all volumes had been received in the Department.



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## MINISTER'S LETTER ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

On receipt in the Department in March, 1914, of the first complete bound copies of the four volumes, the report was brought formally to the attention of the Prime Ministers of the several provinces, a communication being addressed by the Minister of Labour to each provincial Premier in the following terms:—

*(From the Minister of Labour to the Premiers of the Several Provinces.)*

OTTAWA, March 12, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR,—You will, perhaps, recall communications exchanged in December, 1909, between my predecessor as Minister of Labour and yourself, with reference to the advisability of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a Royal Commission “to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education,” etc., my predecessor going on to remark, “It is intended that the Commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.” Letters were similarly exchanged on this subject with the Prime Ministers of the other provinces of Canada. None of the replies received objected to the appointment of the Commission, and several contained expressions of cordial approval of the proposed course of action.

The Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission in June, 1910, and the Commission in due course reported. I deemed it well, before bringing the report formally to your attention, to await receipt of the concluding section (Part IV.), in view particularly of the fact that this part contains a report of the inquiry of the Commission in Canada itself. Copies of this part having been received, the four volumes comprising the report are now sent you, and I should be pleased to receive, as soon as may be possible, an expression of your views as to the general nature of the report, and especially concerning the recommendations contained therein. Any suggestion you may be pleased to make will be submitted to my colleagues, and will receive, you may rest assured, careful consideration.

The earlier volumes of the report have been already forwarded to each member of your Government and to many of your leading officers.

Yours faithfully,

T. W. CROTHERS.

Replies were received in due course, in most cases after the close of the fiscal year, indicating continued interest by the provincial Prime Ministers in the subject of technical education and promising that the report should receive careful attention.

Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year 1913-14 it may be remarked that the King's Printer, acting under instruction of Parliament, distributed copies of the report to all persons and institutions whose names appear on the parliamentary mailing list, this list including, as the Department is informed, the names of members of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, and of judges, various Dominion and provincial officials, newspapers, public libraries, etc., to the number in all of several



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thousand. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year the Department of Labour received a large supply of cloth-bound copies of the complete report available for distribution. The discussions of the report in the public press caused considerable demand and the Department dealt promptly with the numerous requests received. A large distribution was made by the Department also to carefully selected lists. Delivery of copies of the report, translated into French, was expected in time to permit distribution during the late summer months.

## FEATURES OF THE REPORT.

It is not practicable in the space here available to discuss in any detail the contents of a report which fills some 2,500 printed pages, but from Part I of the report, which itself purports to be in some measure a review or summary of the report at large, some extracts may be taken which will perhaps convey the essential features of the recommendations of the Commissioners and will indicate in part the general conclusions reached by them.

## COMMISSION'S INTERPRETATION OF ITS DUTIES.

“We think,” remark the Commissioners in the chapter introductory to Part I, after quoting the terms of the Order in Council, “it will be appropriate that we should state concisely what we conceive to be the duties imposed upon us by the terms of the Royal Commission.

“I. We are to gather information, by inquiry into the needs and present equipment of Canada respecting Industrial Training and Technical Education.

“II. We are to make investigation of the systems and methods of Technical Instruction obtaining in other countries.

“III. We are to carefully compile the information obtained.

“IV. We are to express any opinion that we may see fit upon the results of our inquiries and investigations.

“V. We are to make such recommendations as it may seem expedient to us to make.

“V. We are to report on these matters to the Minister of Labour; all to the end that industrial efficiency may prevail for the development of the Dominion and for the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations.

“In pursuing our inquiry in Canada, we had the advantage of carrying on our work with the fullest concurrence and co-operation of all the Provincial Governments.

## “THE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIES.

“The inquiries included a survey of the needs of the workers in:—

1. Manufacturing and other industries such as: building construction; boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; chemicals; clothing; electrical; food-stuffs; furniture; leather and rubber; metals, including rolling mills, foundries, machine shops and machinery in general; printing and publishing; textiles and clothing; wood, and wooden wares; other industries and trades.

2. Agriculture, live stock, dairying, fruit culture; fisheries, mining, including quarries; forestry.



3. Commerce and transportation.

4. Home-making and housekeeping, including house sanitation, domestic servants, care of children.

“We obtained much information regarding the general conditions of industry and labour in Canada, having regard to: (a) the growth of businesses; (b) where products are marketed; (c) where raw materials are obtained; (d) supply of labour, skilled and unskilled, and apprentices; (e) child labour.

“Many witnesses, some of whom had attained eminent and important places in industrial, commercial and agricultural work, gave us valuable information regarding their personal training and education. They freely expressed opinions as to its suitability, or wherein and how it might have been different with benefit to themselves and advantage to the industries and community.

“The conditions under which the workers earn their wages and live out their daily lives as citizens are important factors in industrial efficiency, which, to a very considerable extent, is based upon and arises from the way in which the workers spend their leisure hours. Efficiency depends also on whether they work and live under wholesome conditions, or under conditions which depress their physical vitality and leave them less vigorous as workers, less satisfied as citizens and less useful as members of the race.

#### “THE PRESENT EQUIPMENT.

“The inquiry into the present equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education was directed to ascertain the facts in relation thereto at or in connection with:—

1. Universities and colleges.
2. Technical schools.
3. Trade schools.
4. Agricultural and extension work.
5. Normal schools and training of teachers.
6. High schools, academies and collegiate institutes, (a) elementary science; (b) rural science; (c) manual training; (d) domestic science.
7. Elementary schools, (a) manual training; (b) domestic science; (c) rural science, including school gardens and nature study.
8. Evening schools (a) elementary; (b) technical.
9. Correspondence courses.
10. Apprentice schools.
11. Organized play and playgrounds.
12. Physical culture and drill.

“Attention was given also to the need of and the provision existing for research work.

“An interim statement, which contained a summary of our work in Canada, was submitted on March 28, 1911. A copy of it is annexed hereto.

“The information gathered in that part of our inquiry was definitely useful in preparing for the work that lay before us in other countries.

“The full report of our inquiry into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion is submitted herewith as Part IV of this Report.



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## "CORDIALITY OF RECEPTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

"After completing the investigation in Canada the Commission proceeded to England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States to inquire into the systems and methods of technical instruction in those countries.

"In the United Kingdom the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education, Lord Pentland, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Hon. Thomas Russell, Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education for Ireland, met us and extended every official courtesy, with offers of assistance from the higher officials in their departments. The Commission was greatly indebted to those officials for information as to where and how we could best see and learn what we were required to inquire into.

"Among others who rendered us most friendly and valuable help in the United Kingdom were Sir Robert Morant, Secretary of the Board of Education, and many of the officers of the Department, particularly Dr. Frank Heath and Mr. A. E. Twentyman, Librarian. Sir John Struthers, head of the Scottish Education Department, favoured the Commission with a conference on the progress of the efforts for industrial and technical education in Scotland. Mr. Robert Blair, chief education officer for the London County Council, gave the Commission valuable and extensive assistance. He arranged for the Commission to be accompanied during its visits to technical institutions in London by inspectors who were fully conversant with what was being attempted. Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and other officers of the department, accompanied the Commission during its journeys in Ireland.

"By the kindness of Lord Strathcona, the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received us and arranged through the Foreign Office for letters to the Ambassadors and other representatives of the British Government in the countries on the continent. Through them permission was obtained from the State education authorities to visit schools and other institutions. The British representatives at the capitals of foreign countries extended not merely the official and routine formality of introductions, but personal attention in assisting the Commission to meet men and see institutions with full opportunity to learn from them.

"When the Commission returned to the United States it was received at Washington by the Hon. James Wilson, the veteran Secretary of Agriculture, under whose administration great extensions of government work for the improvement of agriculture have been made.

"The Commission was fortunate in the conditions under which it pursued its investigations. We were received in all countries and places with the utmost cordiality by the heads of departments, members of education authorities, principals of institutions and teachers, who were frankly communicative. We were not regarded as troublesome travellers to be got rid of as quickly as possible. After official permission to visit a school or other institution had been obtained our difficulty was not to gain admission but rather to tear ourselves away within the time which could be allotted to it. There was so much to see and the director or other teacher had so much to show and tell that the hours and days went all too fast.



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## "INCREASE OF INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

"We are constrained to record our tribute to the character of the men and women who are responsible for the organization and administration of education and of the head-masters and other teachers who carry on the class work. Courtesy, enthusiasm and ability of a high order were to the front. In them the profession of teaching is being recognized more and more as one of honour and social importance.

"New buildings and equipment for technical instruction were found everywhere in evidence. The awakening of interest in this field of education in England has brought out much rivalry between the different cities as to which should have the finest institutions for its young people. Nor are the attention and interest mainly devoted to the material equipment; the effort is focussed on the boy or girl, particularly between the ages of 14 and 18.

"Throughout the countries visited, Continuation Classes, Technical Classes and Art Classes have become prominent features of the educational work on behalf of most of the children whose attendance at the ordinary school ends with their 14th year. For example, in the city of Halifax, England, 60 per cent. of all the boys and girls who leave the Elementary Day Schools continue their education at Evening Vocational Classes and Technical Day Courses. Many other cities in England and Scotland secure attendance almost equal to that attained at Halifax. In the city of Manchester it is claimed that 3.9 per cent. of the whole population of the city attend some form of Continuation and Vocational Schools while between the ages of 14 and 18.

"In four-fifths of the States of Germany, for the whole State or in some States for only cities of over 10,000 population, attendance at continuation classes of some sort is compulsory between 14 and 17 years of age.

"Comparing a German city with one in England or Canada, one is struck by the absence from the streets in the evening of the youth of both sexes standing on street corners or wandering aimlessly about. The Vocational Classes for all sorts of workers between the ages of 14 and 17 have evidently given the people generally a liking for and satisfaction from attending classes after the ordinary elementary school days are over. We were told that when compulsory attendance was first required by Government action there was a good deal of hostility on the part of some employers and on the part of some of the youths themselves. After two years of experience of the classes most of the opposition disappears. Now compulsory participation in some form of educational work during the adolescent age is accepted as part of the country's civilization.

"An example: In visiting an apprentices' class in one of the Continuation Schools in Switzerland we asked the lads, who had attended for two years under the compulsory regulations, to vote as to whether they would attend without the compulsory requirement. Out of a class of thirty-one, thirty voted that they would attend voluntarily and only one did not vote. The teachers' opinion was that not more than one-third of those in that particular class would have begun to attend the Continuation School without the compulsory requirement.

## "MOST ADVANCED LEAST SATISFIED.

"Notwithstanding the manifold evidences of progress in this new field of educational effort in England, Scotland and Ireland, one seldom hears any laudation by the people themselves of what they are doing. The refrain of



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nearly every comment on the educational work in England, by an Englishman, is lamentation at its backwardness compared with that of Germany. The Commission could not fully share that feeling after being over Germany and other European countries.

“There was not in Germany, any more than in England, any evidence of brag or self-satisfaction. Capable men explained to the Commission the aims of the several systems and methods which were in use, and pointed out what they regarded as the weaknesses and failures of past efforts, while they dilated upon their hopes and desires for the future. Perhaps in Germany, more than in any other country, we were impressed by the apparent solidarity of the feeling of citizenship and by the fact that education did not seem to be planned or cherished as a means whereby the individual got ahead of other individuals. Education appeared to us to be regarded as a great national service whereby all the individuals are being trained towards ability for their respective occupations in the interest of the State. The personal power and wellbeing of the units of the community are looked after for the sake of the State.

## “CONVERSATIONS” WITH LEADERS IN EDUCATION.

“In all the countries visited by the Commission, men and women who are recognized as great leaders in educational movements discussed with us, with frankness and fulness, not only the systems and methods which at present prevail in their countries, but also the problems which face the different central and local authorities, and the plans and efforts which are being made to meet existing conditions. A feature of the report that will be of uncommon interest and value is the information obtained and reported on as “Information obtained in ‘Conversation’ with” these men and women. They had knowledge and ability to express clear opinions which had been ripened out of their endeavours to meet the circumstances and discharge the duties in connection with their own work in the several countries in which they labour.

## “COMPILATION OF THE INFORMATION.

“In compiling the information obtained in other countries, we have been guided to a large extent by what we learnt as to the needs of Canadian workers and Canadian occupations and industries.

“An effort has been made, (1) to arrange the information from each country in such a way as to show the relation of Industrial Training and Technical Education to the general system or systems of education in that country, and (2) to report with some fulness of detail upon the systems and methods, the institutions, courses and classes which seem most likely to furnish information that will be useful to Canada.

“The result of that part of our inquiry is submitted in Part III of our Report.

“The information and considerations on which the opinions and recommendations of the Commission are based are set forth at length in Parts II, III and IV of the Report.”

The chapter concludes with an enumeration of the subjects dealt with in Part II. of this Report.



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## FUND FOR ELEMENTARY TECHNICAL TRAINING.

On the subject of the relation of elementary education to industrial training and technical education, the Commission, after stating its conclusions, recommends the creation of a Dominion Fund of \$350,000, from which would be distributed grants to the various provinces proportionately to population, the fund to continue for ten years. This sum would be in addition to the larger Dominion Fund of \$3,000,000, the creation of which the Commission, as indicated above, also recommends for advancing technical training in its larger aspects, the two funds bringing up to \$3,350,000 the amount, which, under the plan outlined, the Dominion Government would be required to set aside each year for a period of ten years for distribution on certain named conditions among the provinces.

“The recommendations bearing on the fund for what may be termed preliminary technical training are as follows:—

“The Commission is of opinion that the teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science and pre-vocational work, including domestic or household science in elementary schools, is of great importance and value, and should be provided for generally.

“Having regard to the cost of carrying on these branches in the elementary schools, until teachers are available who themselves have been taught them during their school days, and bearing in mind that such school work was not contemplated as part of public education at the time of Confederation, when the provinces accepted the responsibility of legislating for the maintenance and control of education within their borders, the Commission ventures to recommend that a fund be created from which payments would be made to the provincial governments during a period of ten years.

“The Commission suggests that such a fund should receive not less than \$350,000 a year for ten years from a Dominion parliamentary grant, and that it should be divided into nine portions, in proportion to the population in each of the nine provinces as determined by the latest census, and allotted to each province accordingly.

“The Commission further suggests that there should be paid to each province from said fund (if and when the amount to its credit in said fund is sufficient therefor) an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the amount which such province had paid, during the immediately preceding fiscal year, for the promotion and support of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science, and pre-vocational work, including domestic or household science, but not including the provision of buildings.

“It would appear to the Commission that a certificate by the chief education officer of any province, setting forth in detail the places, the work done and the sums paid by the province in furtherance of these branches, should be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the amount earned by said province.

“Any portion of the fund allotted to a province which may remain unpaid or unearned at the expiration of any fiscal year should be carried forward and remain in the fund for said province until earned.”

## DOMINION DEVELOPMENT FUND.

After dealing in considerable detail and from many points of view with the question of secondary and higher education in relation to industrial training and technical education, setting forth the lines on which in its view a Dominion



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Development Policy might best proceed—involving the erection of a system of conferences and boards, Dominion, provincial and local, the Commissioners take up the question of a Dominion Development Fund, as to which the following recommendations are made:—

“The Commission recommends that the sum of \$3,000,000 be provided annually for a period of ten years by the Parliament of Canada and paid annually into a Dominion Development Fund.

NOTES:—

“1. Not less than 75 per cent. of the amount paid each year into the Dominion Development Fund, from the above source, to be divided into nine portions, in proportion to the population in each of the nine provinces as determined by the latest census, and allotted to each province accordingly for development undertakings therein. Each of the said nine portions of the fund to be administered as the ‘(name of the province) Account of the Dominion Development Fund’; and the remainder of the fund to be administered as the ‘General Account of the Dominion Development Fund.’

“2. Any portion of the Fund allotted to a province which may remain unearned or unpaid at the expiration of any fiscal year, to be carried forward and remain in the Account of the province until required for development work within such province.

“3. Any portion of the Fund in the ‘General Account’ which may remain unexpended at the expiration of any fiscal year to be carried forward and remain in the ‘General Account’ until required for development work upon the recommendation of the Dominion Development Commission.

“4. Payments to be made to development authorities in any province from the funds in the account of such province and from the funds in the ‘General Account’ only upon the recommendation of the Dominion Development Commission.

“5. In order that a provincial government or local development authority may be entitled to receive a payment from the funds in a provincial account of the Dominion Development Fund, it will be necessary:—

(a) That the *Service* (that is, the development undertaking proposed by a development authority) and the *Budget*, for the fiscal year for which the payment is intended, shall have been approved by a Provincial Development Commission or other authority constituted by the provincial government for that purpose, and that a copy of said *Budget* and a copy of a certificate of approval by the provincial authority of the proposed *Service* shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

(b) That such a certificate shall have been issued by a Provincial Development Commission or other authority recognized by the provincial government as competent to make an efficiency audit, to the effect that the said development authority is administering the *Service* adequately and efficiently and in accordance with the authoritative regulations, and that a copy of said Certificate of the Efficiency Audit shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

“6. In any case where a development authority has not maintained and carried out the *Service* (that is the development undertaking provided for in the *Budget*), adequately and with reasonable efficiency, the Certificate of the Efficiency Audit shall state the extent to which the undertaking was not maintained and carried out in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and the certificate shall



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also state whether the development authority is taking any steps to remedy any such deficiencies as exist.

“7. If the Dominion Development Commission is not satisfied that the development authority is maintaining and carrying out the service adequately and with reasonable efficiency, it may at its discretion deduct such amount as it thinks fit from the amount of the grant from the Dominion Development Fund that would otherwise be payable, and give a certificate declaring its dissatisfaction and the amount of such deduction, and in that case only the amount of the grant so reduced shall be payable to the development authority in question.

“8. Before a payment can be made for a development *Service* in the second or any subsequent year of its progress, a duly audited statement in detail of the receipts from all sources for the maintenance of the said *Service* and of the actual expenditure upon said *Service*, for the preceding fiscal year, shall have been received by the Dominion Development Commission.

“9. The treasury may accept gifts into the Dominion Development Fund for all or any of the purposes for which payments may be made from the accounts of the provinces or the general account.

#### SUMMARY OF THE USES OF THE FUND.

“Payments should be directed to secure as speedily as is practicable:—

“1. The service in each province of an adequate supply of persons (teachers, instructors, demonstrators, executive officers) properly qualified to carry on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

SUGGESTION.—Seventy-five per cent. of the cost of training, or of securing otherwise, might be paid.

“2. The establishment or extension and maintenance of classes, courses, schools, or other institutions or means for Industrial Training and Technical Education.

SUGGESTION.—A proportion of the salaries of teachers, instructors, demonstrators and executive workers, according to approved *Budgets*, might be paid, varying from one-half in cities, to two-thirds in towns, and three-quarters in villages and rural districts.

“3. The provision of suitable and adequate appliances, apparatus and equipment for teaching purposes, but not including school buildings, furniture or consumable supplies.

SUGGESTION.—Seventy-five per cent. of approved *Budgets* might be paid.

“4. The provision of scholarships to equalize opportunities to young people and other workers to profit by classes, courses, schools or other institutions.

“5. The provision of experts with experience in Industrial Training and Technical Education whose services for counsel would be available to provincial and local authorities.

“6. The service of central institutions when and where required to supplement the work carried on by the several provincial and local development authorities either by providing and maintaining or by assisting in providing and maintaining such central institutions.

“7. The promotion of scientific industrial and housekeeping research and the diffusion of knowledge therefrom.”



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## SOME CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

The conclusions of the Commission as to some important aspects of the financial and practical sides of the question are, perhaps, best set forth in certain passages from the report described respectively by the Commission in its report as (1) restatement of some principles, (2) order of procedure in localities.

## RESTATEMENT OF SOME PRINCIPLES.

The Commission is of opinion:—

1. That financial support should be provided by public authorities and by individuals, corporations and associations who are directly concerned and who would be likely to profit by the results to be obtained.

2. That the relative measure of support should be in some equitable proportion to the interest in the results, and the ability to pay, of the four possible classes of contributors, viz,—(a) the individuals, corporations and associations, (b) the local community, such as town, city or county, (c) the province, and (d) the Dominion.

3. That in determining the proportion of cost of industrial training and technical education, to be contributed by different public authorities, regard should be had not only to the benefit to the local community to be expected from industrial training and technical education, but also to the ability of the community, and to some extent to its willingness, to provide the education of an adequate kind and to a sufficient extent.

4. That it is reasonable and desirable that the public authority with the larger financial resources should meet the largest proportion of the cost for the communities where population is most sparse and the amount of taxable property per head of pupils to be educated is lowest.

5. That the prevention of progress in a locality and the lack of development in individuals, which might result from delay in providing suitable education until the local community was both able and willing to provide it in full or in a large measure, would be felt not only by the community itself, but by the province and Dominion as a whole. In consequence, on economic as well as other grounds, the larger public authority, provincial or Dominion, which is able to give a large measure of financial assistance to a community weak in resources would find such a course to be an excellent investment. The development of industrial training and technical education in such a community would bring it forward into ability to take a larger share for itself in maintaining the cost of such education and other public services.

6. That the authorities by whom financial support is furnished should have sufficient cognizance of the results from it to be able to pass intelligent and fair judgment on the question of continuing or lessening or increasing the amount of support to be given.

7. That the financial support should be arranged for under such legislation as would warrant individuals and communities in deciding to devote a considerable period of time and amount of money to the evolution of industrial training and technical education. In order that plans might be made with reasonable confidence in the permanence of the undertaking, it is highly important that such provision should be made as would give reasonable assurance to the teachers and instructors, who become qualified to carry out the work, that satisfactory re-



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muneration would be paid to them, and continued employment provided for them.

8. That the financial support provided from provincial or Dominion sources as grants to local authorities should be devoted mainly, if not wholly, to the payment of a proportion of teachers' salaries and of the cost of equipment for instruction.

### ORDER OF PROCEDURE IN LOCALITIES.

The Commission is of opinion:—

1. That in smaller towns the provision at first should be in the nature of courses in industrial science, drawing and calculation, with opportunities for constructive work in wood, metals, textiles, foods or other materials appropriate to the larger industries of the neighbourhood. Out of such courses would grow classes or courses specifically appropriate for the workers in the various industries.

2. That in the larger places it would be expedient to provide courses appropriate for the groups of fundamental industrial occupations such as the building trades, metal and machine trades, woodworking trades, electric trades, textile trades, clothing trades, boot and shoe trades, printing and lithographing trades, leather, glove and harness trades, paper making, and art trades.

3. That when classes or courses for these grouped trades have been carried on, classes or courses for the particular trades could be evolved. For example, for the building trades, there would be classes or courses for masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc. In like manner there would be developed for the metal and machine trades, particular classes or courses for machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, etc. In a similar manner out of the woodworking trades would come classes or courses for cabinet makers, furniture makers, pattern makers, wooden utensil and tool makers, etc. Out of the general school for the textile trades, special classes for spinners, weavers, lace makers and the makers of embroidery would be arranged.

4. That in every case a Local Development Board or other local authority should make or cause to be made, a plotted survey of the needs of the population by numbers, ages and occupations and another plotted survey of the provision (if any) which exists in buildings, equipment and teaching force suitable and available for use. When the one plotted survey is placed over the other, the situation can be studied with the greatest advantage to all interests. In this connection consideration should be given to what was done at Leeds and Edinburgh.

5. That the training of teachers and executive workers for service in industrial and technical schools should be advanced as soon as practicable.

6. That classes for foremen and workmen who are both intelligent and highly skilled should be undertaken for the first object of giving such men greater qualifications for their own occupations. Such classes would primarily be for the benefit of those who attended them. Out of those who attended, doubtless a number would be revealed who would have some natural aptitude for teaching, and who, during the following years, would be disposed to teach in the continuation classes and to teach to some extent after the method by which they themselves had been instructed. To begin these classes it would be necessary to secure



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the services of a few highly efficient teachers who had had successful experience in such work.

7. That inducements should be offered to professional teachers, who already had a knowledge of and a taste for industrial and technical work, to spend some time in practical work in workshops or factories similar to those of the place in which they would afterwards teach.

8. That by a combination of these two methods, in a short time, it would be possible to secure a local supply of men competent to conduct continuation classes and the trade classes in day technical institutes. Men with more systematic and thorough training would be required for the higher places in technical institutes and middle technical schools.

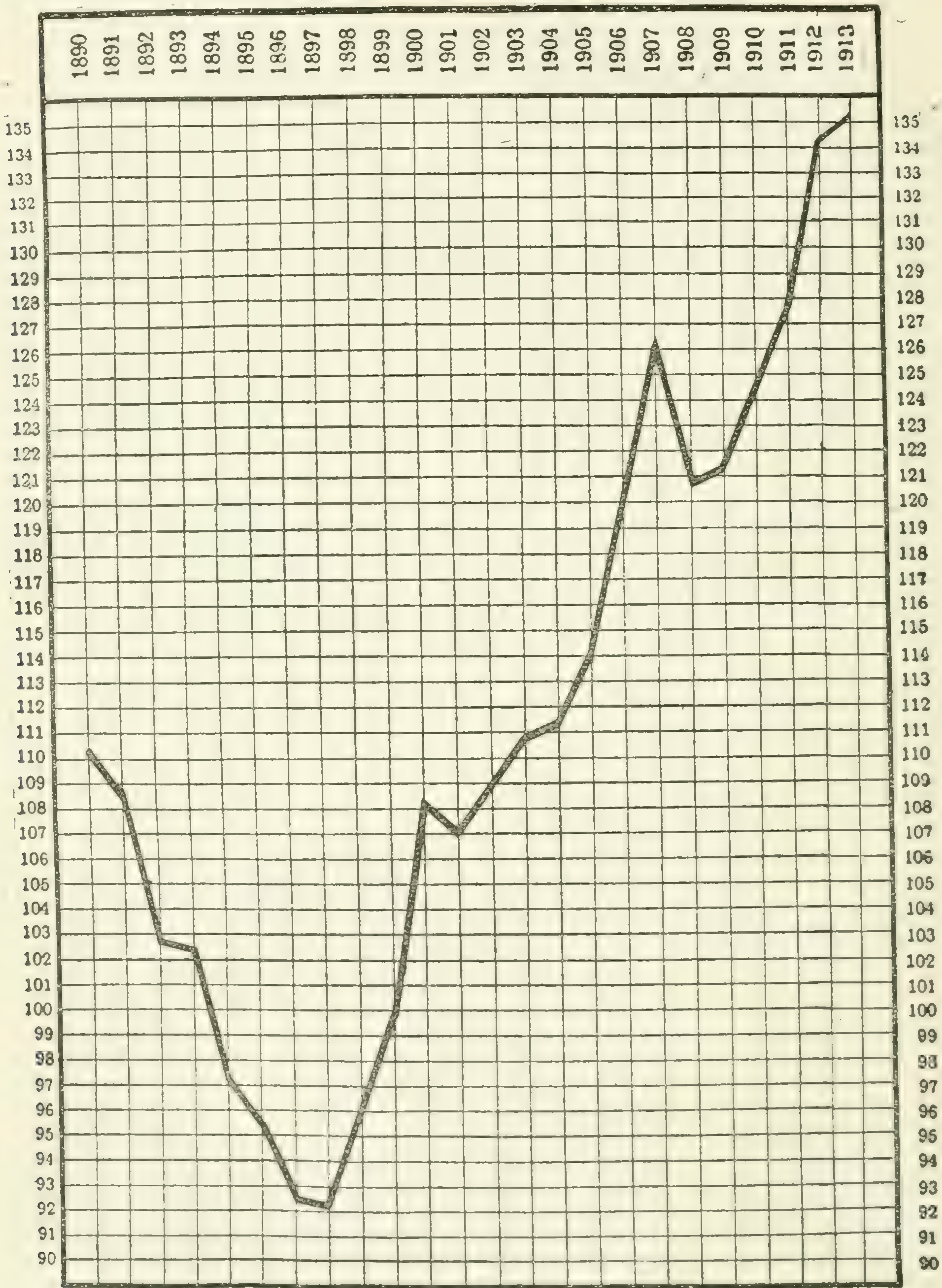
There is no short cut by which a sufficient body of teachers for industrial education for all the industries, and for all the people in the various levels of service, can be obtained. Perhaps the best course of preparation is one whereby the teacher or the prospective teacher, during the whole period of education from the elementary classes onward, has been taught the subjects and the work which he will be required to teach and has been taught by such methods and in such a way as he would be expected to teach. Many persons will rely upon the recollection of how they were taught to a greater extent than they will depend on their own ability to translate into practice the principles of teaching according to which they were told to teach.



THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE  
TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1913 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)





## VI.—SPECIAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1913.

During May a special report on the course of prices in Canada during the calendar year 1913 was issued by the Department. The report is the fourth annual statement of this kind to be published by the Department, the first covering the year 1910 and having been preceded by a comprehensive review of the years back to 1890.

While the same in general scope and arrangement as its predecessors, the report for 1913 was somewhat enlarged by including analyses of the price movement and details bearing on conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, etc. Altogether over three hundred articles, selected on account of their representative character, have been covered, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries.

### FINDINGS OF THE REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:—

“The year 1913 saw a cessation in the rapid upward movement of prices, which had been practically continuous since 1909, and which had brought the general level by the end of 1912 to a point probably the highest within the present generation. The Department of Labour index number, which is based on weekly and monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, stood at 137.1 in January, 1913, and at the same point in December, 1913. In the interval there had been a decline to 134.1 in August. For the year as a whole the number averaged 135.5, a gain of 1.1, compared with a gain of 7 points in 1912, of 3.3 points in 1911, and of 3 points in 1910. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing from 1890 to 1899, the period adopted by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation.

“The number is ‘unweighted,’ that is, it is arrived at by averaging all the 272 commodities on an equal basis. A calculation which assigns their approximate relative importance to the various groups in which the commodities are arranged—grains and fodder, animals, meat, dairy produce, fish, textiles, metals, lumber, etc., etc.,—shows the general level to have declined in 1913, the weighted number being 143.9 in 1912, and 139.6 in 1913. This reflects the marked drop in grain prices which followed the heavy crop yield of 1912, grains being given a proportionately high importance in the distribution of weights.

“From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, the statistics would indicate some alleviation of the situation, as it appeared in 1912, to the extent at least that there has been no intensification of the problem such as occurred with each successive year for some time past. The most notable exception to the contrary was in the case of meats, which reached a general level higher than ever previously experienced.



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“In retail prices a calculation of the weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on thirty-six staple articles of consumption in terms of the average prices for each month of the year in every city in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upwards shows the same level in the total expenditure for foods as in 1912, namely \$7.34. Although meats were higher, potatoes, sugar, flour and some of the less important foods averaged lower. A slight increase, 4.8 per cent., appears in the cost of fuel and lighting, and an increase in rent of 3.2 per cent. The increase in the total weekly expenditure is, therefore, from \$13.788 per week to \$14.024, about 1.7 per cent.”

The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I of the report, while Part II consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with analyses from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistical or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1913 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:—

“It will be seen that the general tendency in the first eight months of the year was downward. The large crops of 1912 and the abundant supplies of fodder and most lines of food caused declines in these groups with the exception of animals and meats. Concurrently the money stringency felt in some degree from the beginning of the year exercised a steadying and at times a lowering influence on manufactured articles and some raw materials. After August, however, the favourable agricultural prospect enhanced business confidence in Canada and checked any further weakness in the market which might have developed as a result of poor crops, especially in Western Canada. Shortage in some crops, however, caused an upward movement in the price line of certain groups. The corn crop in the United States, the yield of hay in Ontario and in the United States, the wheat crops of India and Argentine, the apple crop in Canada, the jute crop in India, and silk production in Europe, all showed considerable shortages. The high price of corn and corn products caused advances in many lines, including wheat, glucose, starch and brooms. The reduction in the United States customs tariff was followed by increased shipments in many lines, notably in cattle, potatoes, wool, lumber and fish, causing an upward movement in the prices of these commodities. Dairy produce likewise rose very rapidly during the autumn, the lead being taken by eggs. Furs declined steeply, however, the financial stringency and depression in trade in many countries accounting for a falling off in demand. Cotton goods were weak in spite of higher prices for raw cotton. At the end of the year, therefore, the general price level indicated by the index numbers was on the same level as in January and slightly higher than in December of the previous year, the average for the year being also slightly above that of 1912 in spite of lower levels for many lines of foods and a decline in some materials.



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THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1913.

Number of Commodities: 272. (Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

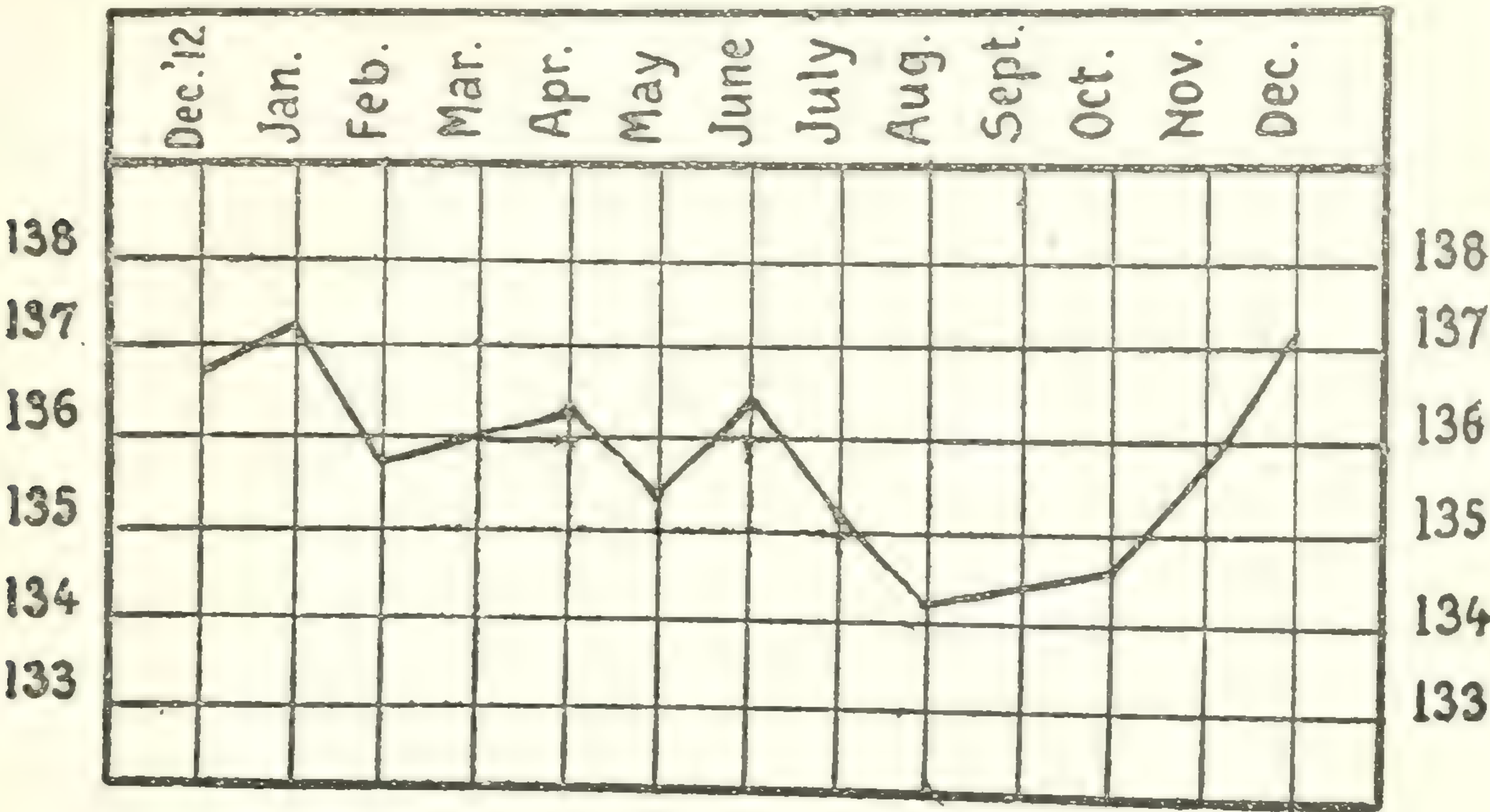


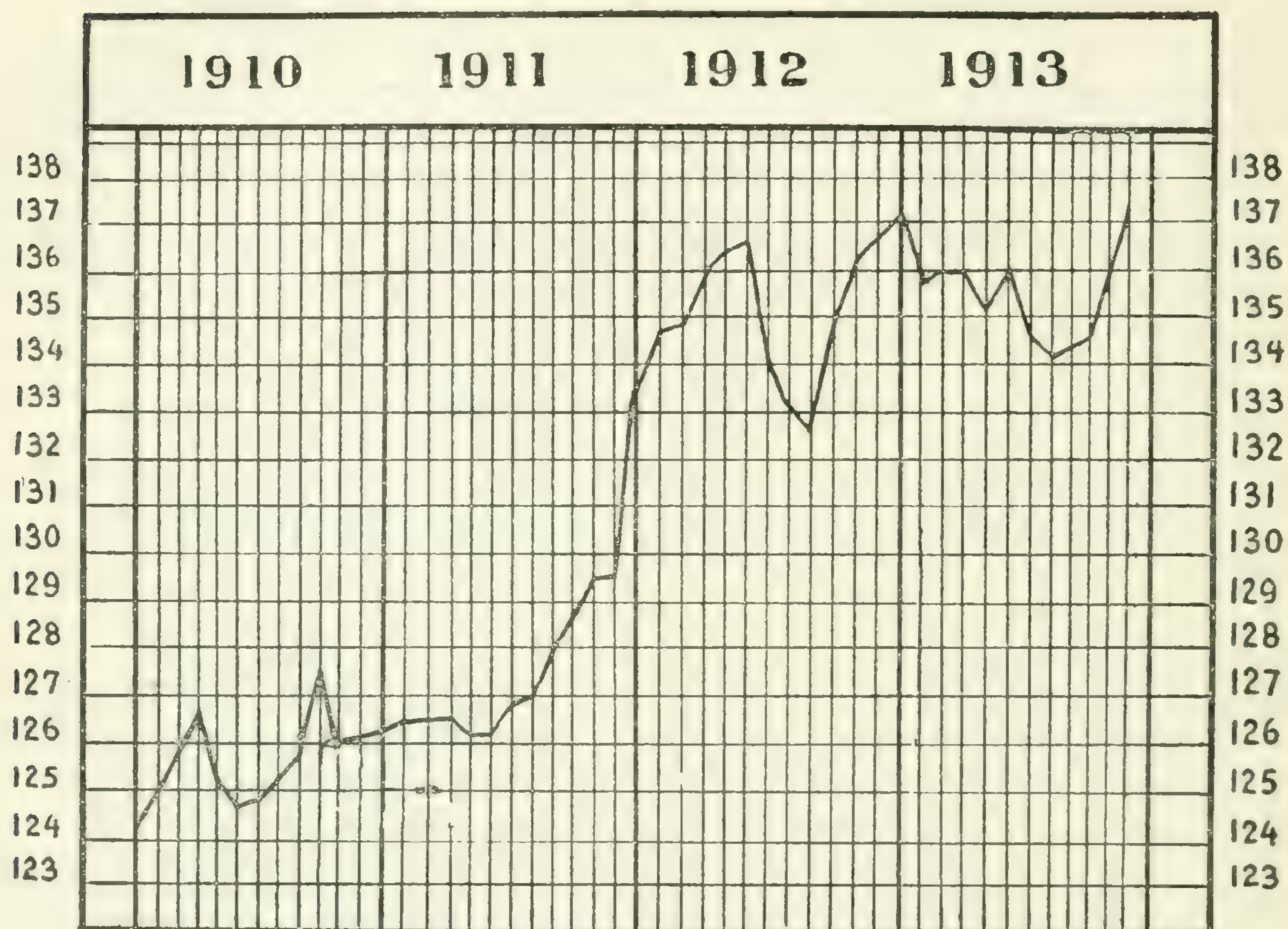
TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1913  
Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder.....	140.9	139.3	134.2	136.0	134.6	132.2	133.9	138.2	138.6	138.0	139.9	141.0	136.8
II. Animals and Meats.....	168.4	174.1	179.1	183.1	185.0	188.8	181.4	172.3	176.4	179.4	180.1	188.4	180.8
III. Dairy Products.....	172.6	155.7	152.2	150.9	135.1	137.0	138.4	139.7	145.6	164.8	172.9	185.5	154.7
IV. Fish.....	164.2	164.2	164.2	158.4	159.9	160.8	159.7	150.7	147.2	148.0	150.9	157.2	158.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables	125.3	119.4	118.4	116.5	118.9	128.8	120.4	115.8	118.0	112.2	126.5	130.8	119.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	115.4	114.7	115.1	116.7	115.9	115.2	115.5	115.2	115.4	113.8	112.4	111.9	115.2
VI. Textiles.....	127.3	128.5	127.4	128.8	128.2	129.5	130.2	132.0	134.4	137.4	136.9	136.6	130.8
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	162.6	158.6	160.6	161.9	162.3	163.2	165.1	166.1	165.6	165.6	165.8	166.2	163.9
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	122.6	122.5	121.6	120.8	120.2	119.3	117.7	117.4	114.1	117.2	116.8	116.0	119.1
(b) Implements.....	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.9	105.6
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	128.0	124.4	119.0	119.4	115.0	115.6	114.9	117.8	117.6	117.6	115.1	114.4	118.2
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	174.7	175.9	178.0	178.8	180.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	185.0	184.5	184.4	184.2	181.3
(b) Miscellaneous.....	113.5	113.3	112.3	111.8	112.7	112.4	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.5	113.4	112.8	112.7
(c) Paints, oils, etc....	145.1	145.4	145.4	146.9	143.0	144.7	143.7	142.9	144.3	144.2	142.0	140.0	144.8
XI. House Furnishings.....	120.9	120.9	125.7	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.4	126.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	126.2
XII. Drugs and Chemicals....	115.6	107.9	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.4	113.5	112.4	111.4	111.5	113.3
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Hops.....	358.0	353.9	353.9	346.5	350.8	325.1	302.0	302.0	275.7	247.9	247.9	247.9	307.9
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos	135.1	134.9	135.0	134.5	131.4	134.7	134.4	134.4	136.4	136.2	134.6	134.6	134.7
(c) Sundries.....	116.5	115.8	114.7	113.4	112.4	113.4	112.8	111.1	113.3	111.8	111.2	110.7	113.1
All commodities.....	137.1	135.8	136.0	136.3	135.4	136.4	135.1	134.1	134.4	134.6	135.8	137.1	135.5



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST  
FOUR YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



“With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912 and 1913 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, *e.g.*, flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the three lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the three years, as well as of their general direction.

“It will be noted that food prices declined on almost the same level in the first half of both 1911 and 1913, but the steeply upward movement from July to December, 1911, the result of drought, was continued till May, 1912. Prices then fell rapidly till September, when, as is usual in Canada, the level rose during the autumn and early winter months. The price line of foods for 1913, therefore, appears the lowest during the past three years, being, however, steeply upward toward the end of the year, due chiefly to the high prices of meats and eggs. The index numbers on which the chart is based are given.”

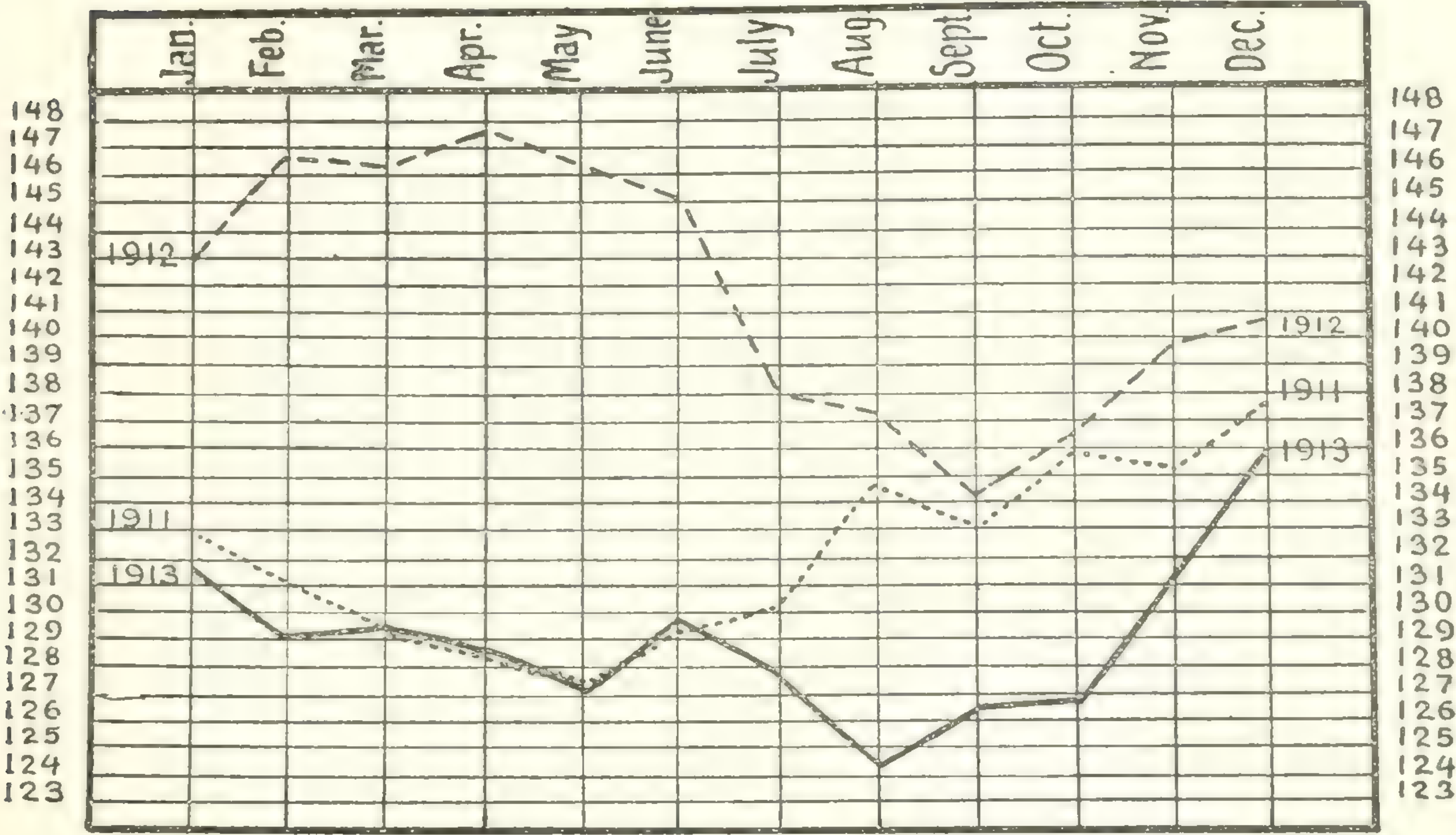


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RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,\* 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



\*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODS, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables, Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc., eighty in number.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2



### Retail Prices.

“Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman’s dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1913, except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget\* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the opposite page.

“It will be seen that a weekly budget of food which would have cost \$6.95 in 1910 was as high as \$7.14 in 1911, and cost \$7.34 in both 1912 and 1913. The increase in the cost of food in 1911 over 1910 was, therefore, 2.7 per cent. higher than in 1911, and in 1912 and 1913 the cost was 2.8 per cent. higher than in 1911 and 5.6 per cent. higher than in 1910.

“In fuel and lighting the average weekly cost was only slightly higher in 1911 than in 1910, having advanced from \$1.76 to \$1.78, and in 1912 it was up to \$1.82, an advance of 2.2 per cent. In 1913, however, the cost had risen to \$1.90, an advance over 1912 of 4.8 per cent.

“In rentals the average cost per week was the same in 1911 as in 1910, \$4.05, but in 1912 was up to \$4.60, 13.5 per cent. higher, and in 1913 was still higher at \$4.75, an advance of 3.2 per cent. over 1912 and 17.2 per cent. higher than in 1910. The total weekly expenditure, therefore, rose from \$12.792 in 1910 to \$13.002 in 1911, \$13.788 in 1912, and \$14.024 in 1913. In 1911 the advance was 1.7 per cent. over 1910, and in 1912 the cost was 6 per cent. higher than in 1911. The advance in 1913 was 1.7 per cent. over 1912 and 9.6 per cent. over 1910.”

### Number of articles showing increases or decreases in 1913.

“An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1913 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1912. Altogether, 308 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 159 showed increases, 104 showed declines, while 45 were unchanged. In other words, 53 per cent. of the number advanced, 34 per cent. declined, and 13 per cent. remained the same. In a similar list last year, 63 per cent. advanced, while 19 per cent. declined and 18 per cent. were stationary.

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\*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.



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TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS  
FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800.00 PER YEAR; 1910-1913.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913
		c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2
Bacon, best, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66	64.5	60.	61.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.
Rolls, oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.
Pears, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24	24.	26	23.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.5	11.	12.	11.
Tea, Black.....	1 1/2 "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9
Tea, Green.....	1 1/2 "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3
Coffee.....	1 1/2 "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	41.5	46.3	36
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 1/2 pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337
		c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch.....	1 1/2 lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Coal, Anthracite.....	1 1/2 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7
Wood, hard, best.....	" cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905
Rent.....		\$4. 05	\$4. 05	\$4. 60	\$4. 75
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024



Prices in Other Countries.

The following table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in certain other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1913:—

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	UNITED KING- DOM		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE	AUSTRA- LIA
	Depart- ment of Labour	Economist (a)	Sauerbeck (b)	Depart- ment of Labour	Brad- street (a)	Gibson (c)	Réforme Economi- que.	Bureau of Census and Statistics
1890.....	110.3	2,236	72	112.9	8.1382(d)	43.4	100	1,053
1895.....	95.6	1,923	62	93.6	6.8220	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	1,999	61	90.4	6.3076	34.0	.....	922
1897.....	92.2	1,950	62	89.7	6.1164	31.7	.....	925
1900.....	108.2	2,145	75	110.5	8.0171	44.2	102.4	894
1906.....	120.0	2,342	77	122.5	8.3289	49.8	105.4	948
1907.....	126.2	2,499	80	129.5	8.9172	50.9	112.2	1,021
1908.....	120.8	2,310	73	122.8	8.2949	51.2	101.2	1,115
1909.....	121.2	2,196	74	126.5	8.2631	59.2	101.8	993
1910.....	124.2	2,390	78	131.6	9.2310	59.3	108.2	1,003
1911.....	127.4	2,513	80	129.2	8.8361	56.9	113.8	1,000
1912.....	134.4	2,613	85	133.6	8.9493	62.6	117.8	1,172
1913.....	135.5	2,732	85	135.2	9.4935	58.1	116.0	1,086
January .....	137.1	124.1	86.4	134.9	9.4935	55.5	119.0	1,112
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	135.3	9.4952	57.0	118.4	
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	135.1	9.4052	57.8	117.4	
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	135.0	9.2976	59.0	117.0	1,095
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	134.3	9.1394	57.8	116.4	
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	134.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2	
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	134.3	8.9521	58.6	118.8	1,072
August .....	134.1	122.4	85.0	134.4	9.0115	59.3	114.6	
September .....	134.4	123.3	85.7	136.1	9.1006	60.0	116.6	
October .....	134.6	122.1	84.5	136.3	9.1526	58.4	116.6	1,072
November.....	135.8	121.0	83.3	135.8	9.2252	58.4	115.6	
December .....	137.1	119.2	83.8	135.7	9.2290	58.3	114.6	

(a) January 1st in each year.  
 (b) Continued by *The Statist*, London, since January, 1913.  
 (c) Wholesale prices of 22 foods.  
 (d) January 1st, 1892.

“Appendix B contains more complete information and the index numbers by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade on wholesale and retail prices is also given.



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“In Great Britain prices were on almost the same level during the year as in 1912, the *Sauerbeck* index number averaging the same, and the *Economist* number being only slightly higher. Both index numbers had advanced during 1912, and during 1913 receded from the high level at the beginning of the year, the decline occurring principally in foods. The Board of Trade index number for the food groups declined from 119.9 to 117.7 in spite of increases in meats. The index number for the retail prices of 23 articles of food in London advanced from 114.5 in 1912 to 114.8 in 1913.

“In United States, the index number of wholesale prices of the Department of Labour stood at 135.2 as compared with 133.6 in 1912. Farm products and other foods, however, were lower, but all the other groups showed somewhat higher levels. Foods and farm products showed advances almost continuously until the end of the year. The retail price of foods reached its highest point in November, and was lower in December. Metals and implements, lumber and building materials, however, began to decline early in the year, and the decline continued almost to the end of the year. The *Gibson* index number of foods indicated lower price levels in the latter part of the year. *Bradstreet's* index number of wholesale prices indicated that prices declined until July and then advanced until November, being then somewhat lower than at the beginning of the year. The average for the year was 9.214 as compared with 9.1865 in 1912.

“In France prices averaged lower for 1913 than for 1912 as shown by the index number of *La Réforme Economique*, the decline being almost continuous throughout the year.

“In Australia, the average for the year was lower than in 1912, but still slightly higher than in 1911, prices in the last two quarters of 1913 being lower than during the first six months.”

## THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

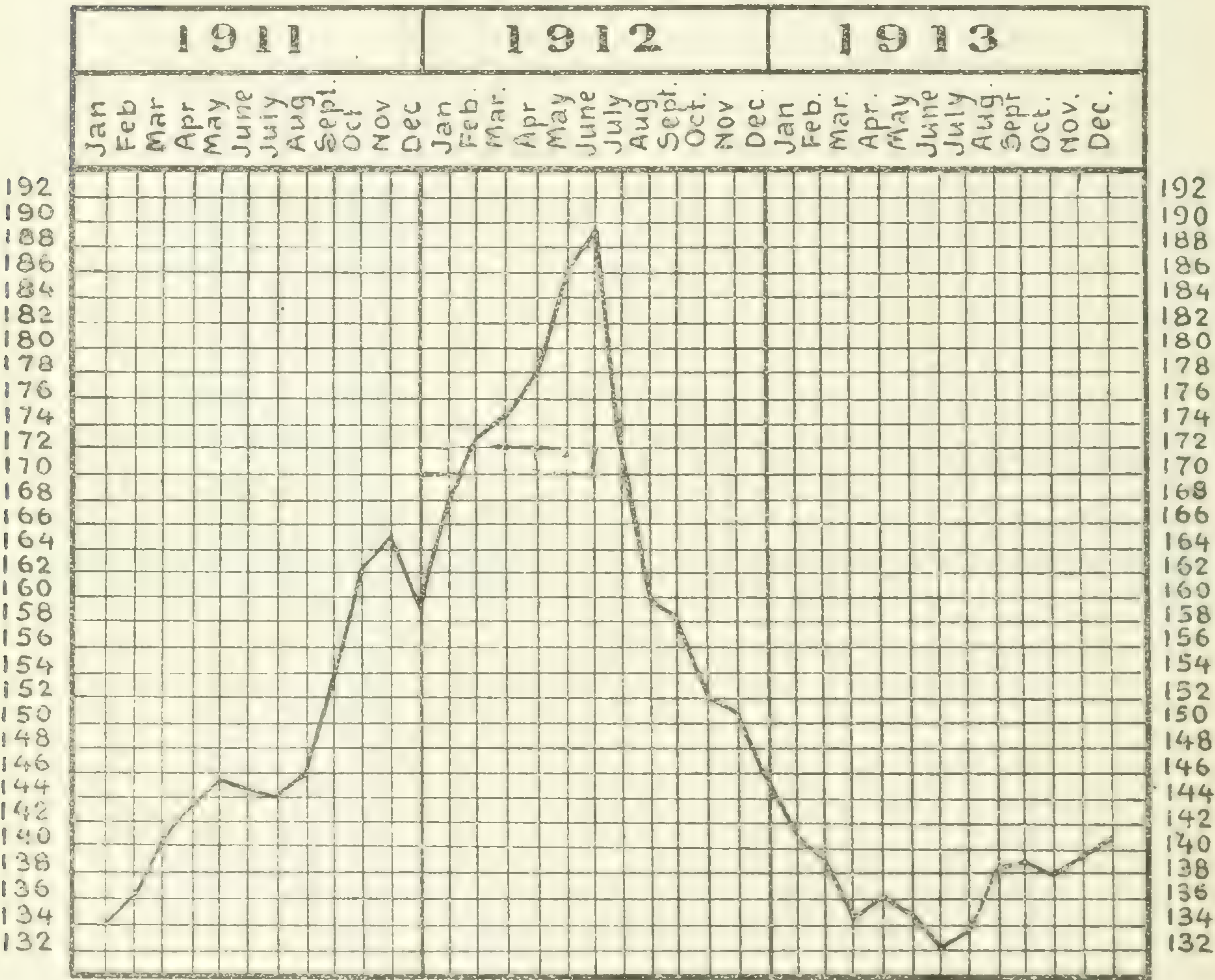
“*Grains and Fodder*.—Prices reached the lowest level since 1907, the index number for this group, comprising fifteen commodities, being 136.8 for the year 1913, as compared with 167.3 in 1912, 148.4 in 1911, and 140.7 in 1910. Barley, bran, shorts, straw, peas, hay and corn had reached particularly high levels in 1912, as a result of the drought in 1911 and feed shortage during the ensuing winter. Flax, oats, wheat and rye were also at high prices, though crops in these lines had been comparatively good in 1911, particularly in Western Canada. The heavy crops in all lines in 1912 caused a rapid fall in prices during the latter part of the year, and this movement continued throughout the first six months of 1913. The general level advanced gradually during the last six months of the year, crop shortage particularly in corn, hay and other fodders being a factor, so that the group index number for December was 141.0, as compared with 140.9 for January.”



RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



“*Animals and Meats.*—The high price level reached by animals and meats in 1913 was the most important feature of the price movement; the group index number for the year, including seventeen commodities, was 180.8, as compared with 160.8 in 1912, 146.6 in 1911, and 163.6 in 1910, this last being the highest previously recorded in Canada. Not only cattle and beef, but hogs and all hog products, surpassed previous records for high price levels. Sheep, mutton, lamb and poultry also reached record price levels. The comparatively low prices in 1911 were largely the result of scarcity of feed at the close of that year, causing live stock to be marketed in large numbers. This depletion of stocks on farms,



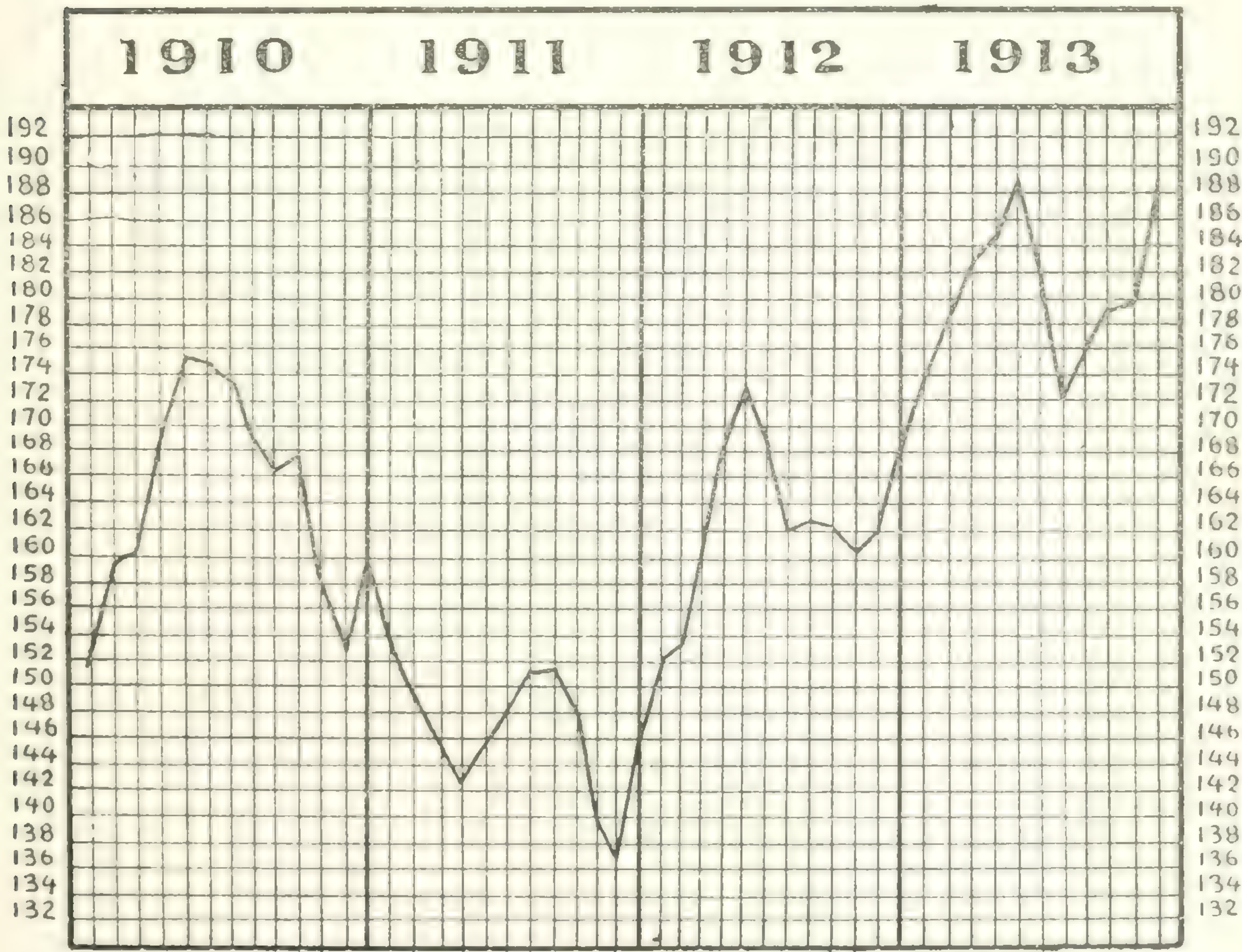
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and the prevailing scarcity and high cost of feed during the ensuing winter season, brought prices of all meats to a very high level early in 1912, and the upward movement was checked only partially in the summer, with the arrival of new supplies of feed. The group index number at the end of 1912 was 162.2 as compared with 172.9 in May, and 144.6 in January of that year. In 1913, the upward movement became more pronounced, the index number advancing from 168.4 in January to 188.8 in June. In August it had fallen to 172.3, but thereafter it advanced steadily each month till 188.4 was reached in December. Shortage in some lines of fodder, particularly in hay and American corn, in the latter part of the year, caused considerable marketing of stocks in August and September, reducing prices slightly. The opening of the American market to Canadian cattle by the removal of the tariff was followed by an upward movement throughout the last three months of the year."

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-quarters, and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)





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*“Dairy Products.*—The general level of prices in dairy products for 1913 was lower than in 1912, the group index number for the year being 154.7, as compared with 159.0 in 1912. The average price for butter, cheese and storage eggs was lower than in the preceding year; fresh eggs, however, averaged slightly higher than in 1912, as a result of very high prices in January and December. Milk averaged slightly higher at Montreal, the price for the summer and autumn months having been raised. At Toronto, however, milk averaged slightly lower as the prices in the winter of 1913 were lower than in the winter of 1912. The index number for the group was higher in December (185.5) than in January (172.6) as a result of the very high prices of eggs for a short time during the month. In November the index number for the group was only 172.9. The lowest level was 135.1, in May. In 1912 the lowest point was 138.2, in June. All dairy products had reached record levels in 1912, owing to the feed shortage following the drought of 1911. In 1913, on the other hand, feed was plentiful. During the first half of 1913 the crop season was favourable on the whole, although some dry weather caused shortage in fodder in some lines, but did not seriously affect the supply of feed by the end of the year.”

*“Fish.*—A decline in prepared fish (dry, salt and canned) began in the spring of 1912, and was continued during the remainder of that year. This was further continued in 1913. The index number for the sub-group fell from 160.5 in April to 141.6 in September, as a result of good catches in most lines, especially of the large pack of B. C. salmon. By December, however, it had risen to 151.7, demand being good. Fresh fish also showed a declining tendency until August, the index number for this sub-group being down to 147.2 in September. The price of halibut was low during the summer, and whitefish and salmon trout were down in August. Prices of fresh fish, however, moved upward during the remainder of the year.”

*“Fruits and Vegetables.*—Prices of fruit and vegetables were lower in 1913, the index number being 119.6, as compared with 134.1 in 1912. Prices had declined rapidly during the last six months of 1912 from the high level they reached in the spring as a result of the drought in 1911. Weather conditions were very favourable in 1912 for the production of both fruits and vegetables, but excessive moisture in the autumn lowered the quality of apples and potatoes, although production was heavy. The index number of potatoes at Toronto fell from 341.8 in May, 1912, to 180.9 at the end of the year, and was as low as 141.8 in May, 1913. By the end of the year it had advanced to 181.6. Canned vegetables also declined from the high levels reached in 1912, and in the autumn of 1913 prices were still lower, the index number at the end of the year being 95.9, as compared with 144.2 at the beginning of 1912. Apples were low at the beginning of 1913. Production, however, was not so great as in the previous year, and prices advanced in the autumn months, the average for the year, however, being lower than for 1912.”

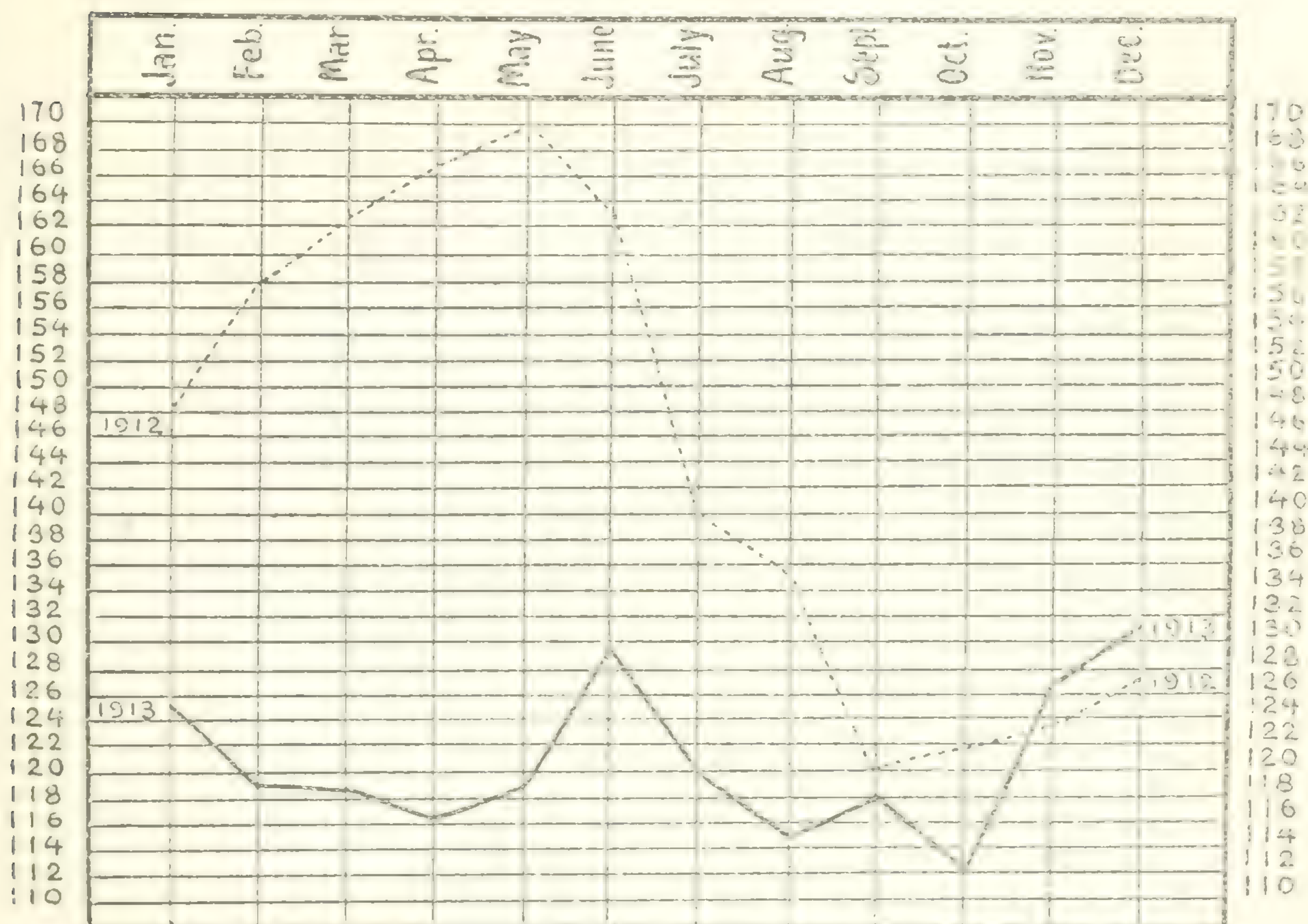


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## RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Fresh Fruits; Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges; Dried Fruits; Evaporated Apples; Currants, Patras; Raisins. Sultanas; Fresh Vegetables; Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes; Canned Vegetables; Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



As the articles in the list of Fruits and Vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1913 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this branch of food supplies. The 1912 line permits some comparison with the fluctuations of that year.

*Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The level of prices was lower than in the previous year, the group index number averaging 115.2 for the year, as compared with 118.3 in 1912. In that year it had fallen from 118.3 in January to 115.7 in December, and in 1913 the decline continued from 115.4 in January to 111.9 in December, the only rise during the year having been to 116.7, in April. The more important declines occurred in tapioca, coffee, sugar, honey, maple sugar and pepper, while glucose and cream of tartar advanced.”

*Textiles.*—Prices of textiles were higher in 1913 than in 1912, the index number of the group standing at 130.8 for the year, as compared with 120.7 in 1912. Woolens, cottons, silk and jutes were all steeply upwards, especially the



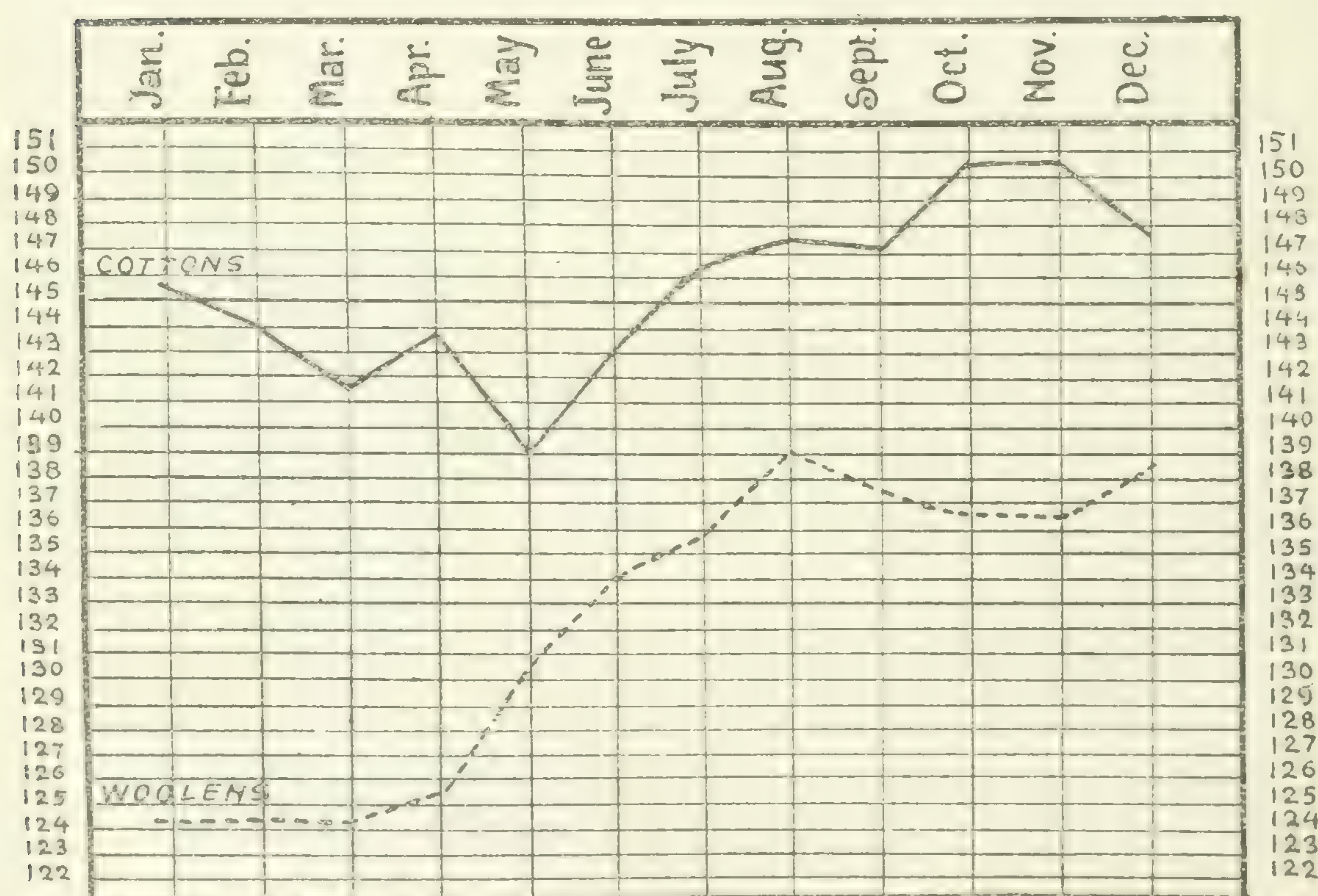
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raw material. Flax products were on a slightly lower level, flax fibre being down. Oilcloth was unchanged. The index number for woollens was 132.5, as compared with 121.0 in 1912, and for cottons 145.5, as against 134.7 in the previous year. In silks the decline during the previous three years came to an end, the index number rising from 85.9 in January to 100.2 in October, but eased off to 96.3 in December. Jutes had risen from a level of 146.1 in January, 1912, to 193.2 by the end of the year, and reached a point at 243.5 in December, 1913."

### RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1913.

Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes.*—The price level reached a high point, the index number for the group being 163.9, compared with 152.4 in 1912. Hides rose from 177.2 to 182.8, leathers from 136.5 to 151.8, and boots from 140.6 to 154.6. Hides receded slightly from the high prices at the end of 1912, but advanced to a level nearly as high by August. Leathers were steady throughout the year at the high level reached at the end of 1912. Boots, however, continued to advance, though not as steeply as in the previous year. Men's heavy boots were upward the most, as a result of the advancing prices in heavy leathers, these grades being particu-



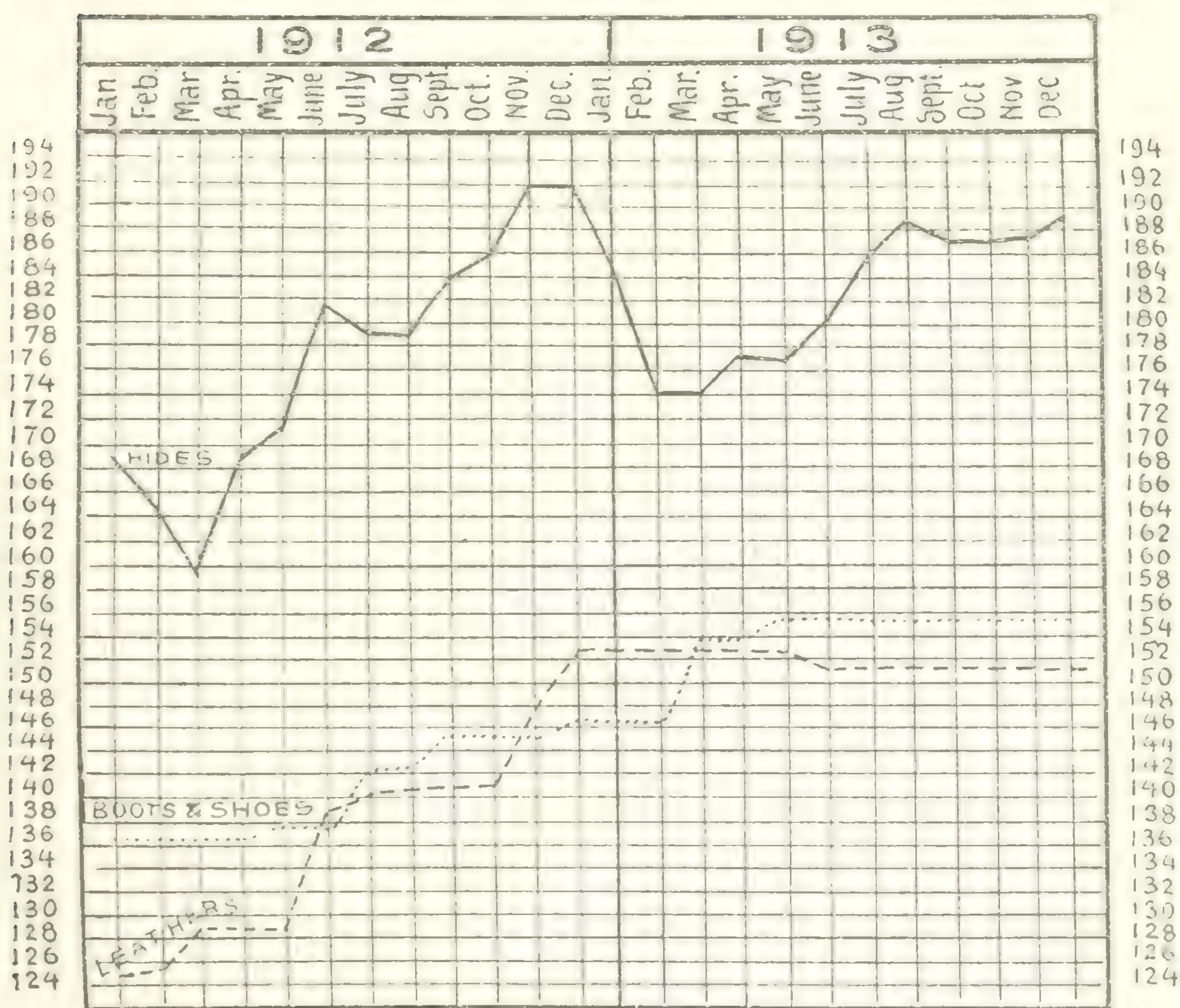
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larly scarce. Women's boots, such as dongola kid, advanced only 5c per pair, having advanced 10c per pair in 1912. The demand was reported not so heavy or difficult to fill as in 1912, but showed no marked falling off, though there was some uncertainty as to future, owing to financial stringency. . . ."

## RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commodities included: No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Man's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average Price, 1890-1899=100.)



*Metals and Implements.*—The general movement in metals was downward as a result of financial stringency and quietness in the world's markets. The group index number declined from 122.6 in January to 114.1 in September, but was as high as 116.0 by the end of the year. The index number for the year was 119.1, as compared with 117.4 in 1912, when the price level had advanced from 113.2 in January to 123.1 in December. Brass, copper, spelter and tin

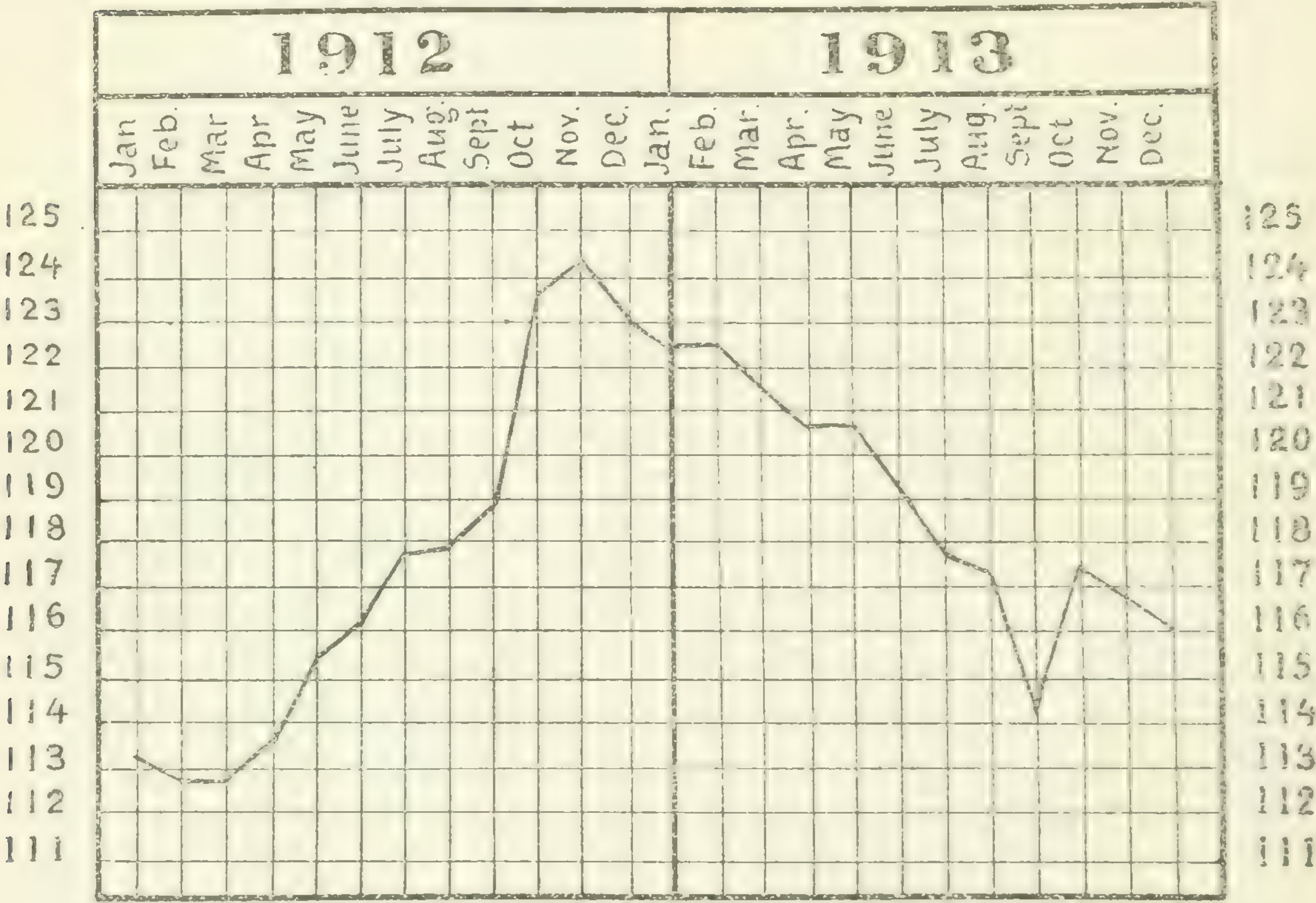


showed the greatest weakness, but iron and steel were also lower. . . . Many lines of implements were on a somewhat higher level during 1913 as a result of higher prices for iron in 1912."

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Iron, pig, N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"*Fuel and Lighting.*—The index number for the group, comprising ten commodities, declined from 128.0 in January to 114.4 in December, as a result chiefly of a decline in Connellsville coke. The steep rise of the group in 1912 from 106.0 to 125.6 was due to an upward movement in the same commodity. Anthracite coal averaged higher for 1913, though lower at the end than at the beginning. Gasoline and coal oil averaged higher than in 1912, though gasoline was lower at the end of the year than in the spring months. In some localities lower prices for natural gas and electricity were reported."

"*Lumber.*—The financial depression of 1913, which was the most pronounced factor in the lumber market, was largely offset by reduction of stocks at the end of 1912. Operations in the woods and mills during 1913 were curtailed, so that stocks did not accumulate and flood the market as a consequence of the lessened demand. Prices held, except in a few grades and localities. At the end of the year the financial situation showed signs of improve-



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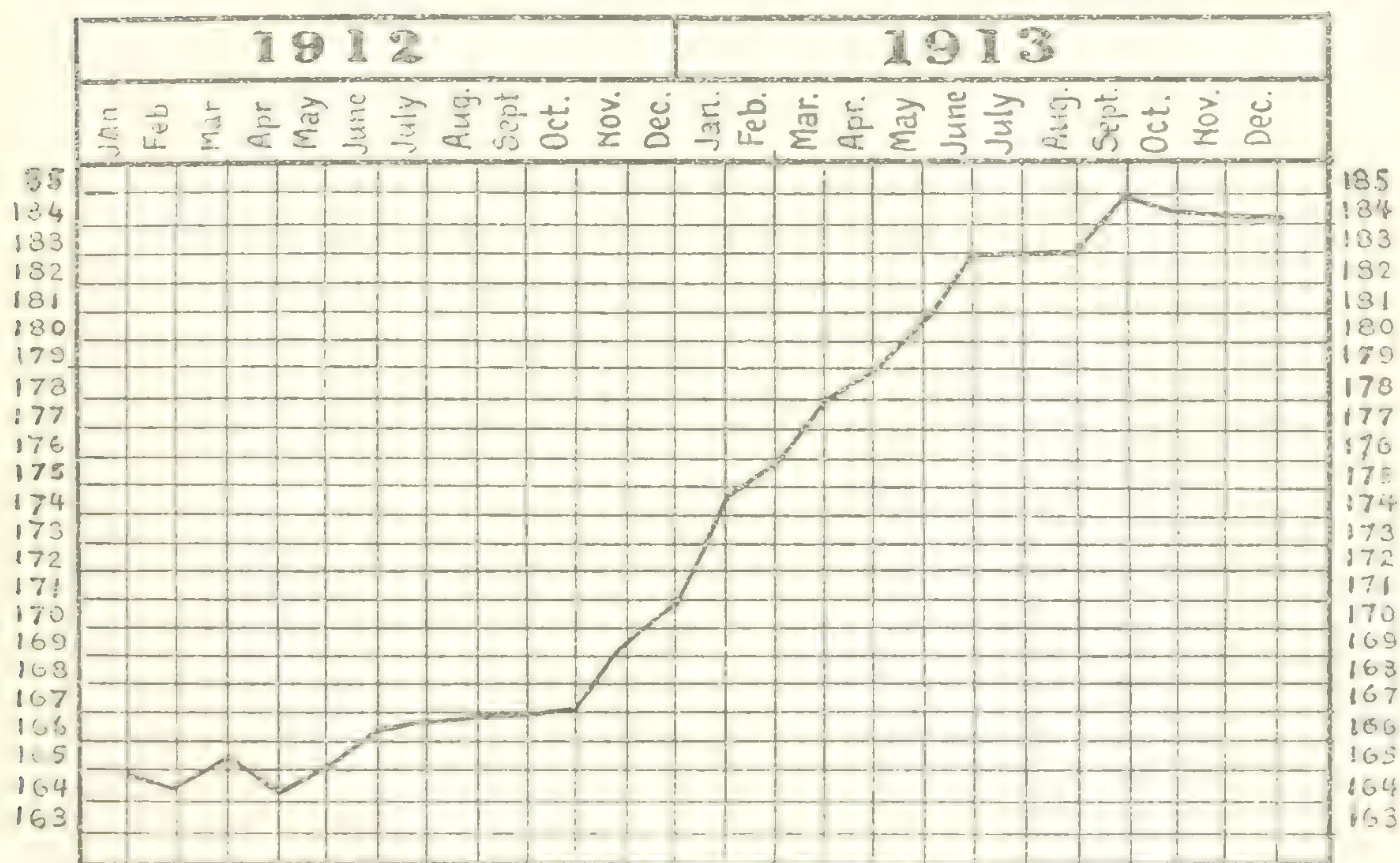
ment, though it was found necessary to restrict the granting of credit to retailers. On the whole, the dull period came at an opportune time for lumbermen, and no disastrous results to the industry were experienced, the activity of the two years preceding having left the trade in good shape.

“Uncertainty as to tariff changes in the United States during the first nine months of the year caused a considerable falling off in exports, as dealers there bought supplies only in a hand-to-mouth way. The high freight rates to England and the scarcity of ships were also deterrent influences on trade. By October, however, the settlement of the United States tariff question led to a considerable increase in business. Shipments to Great Britain also increased in the autumn, with more ships and lower freight rates.”

## RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1912 AND 1913.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple, (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



“*Miscellaneous Building Materials.*—The level of prices, as indicated by the index number of twenty commodities, was higher during 1913, as a result of the advance toward the close of 1912. The number for the year was 112.7, as compared with 105.4 in 1912. Prices declined slightly in April and December. Bricks, lead pipe, lime, red lead and soil pipe were higher, while sash weights, sash cord, copper wire and galvanized barb wire declined. Cut nails rose, and wire nails declined. Iron pipe advanced, but declined later in the year.”

“*Paints, Oils and Glass.*—The general price level for this group, including fourteen commodities, as indicated by the index number, was slightly lower in



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1913, as the decline in the latter part of 1912 continued throughout the year. The group index number for January was 145.1, as compared with 148.4 in January, 1912. In December, 1913, it was down to 140.0, the average for the year being 144.8, as compared with 148.6 in 1912. Prices, however, were higher in some lines than in 1912. Benzine, Paris green, putty, shellac, white lead, and window glass all showed considerably higher levels than in the preceding year. The level for linseed oil, however, was 102.4, as compared with 151.8 in 1912, being as high as 175.1 in July of that year, and in December, 1913, being down to 99.8. Turpentine also showed a considerable decline, and rosin was somewhat lower."

"*House Furnishings*.—The level of prices in this group of sixteen articles indicated higher tendencies during 1913, the index number for the year being 126.2, as compared with 114.5 in 1912. Furniture showed considerable advances toward the end of 1912 and early in 1913. The index number for crockery and glassware advanced from 99.2 in January, 1912, to 118.0 in January, 1913, and rose to 130.9 by April, being steady thereafter. Table cutlery was unchanged. Wooden pails and sad irons were higher. Brooms averaged lower, having declined considerably toward the end of 1912, but rose steeply again in the latter part of 1913."

"*Drugs and Chemicals*.—The level of prices was slightly lower in 1913 than in 1912, the index number, including sixteen lines, averaging 113.3, as compared with 115.5 in 1912. Declines in opium, soda ash, indigo, and carbolic acid, accounted for the decline. The drug market was quiet during the year in sympathy with other lines of commodities. Menthol declined violently."

"*Miscellaneous*.—Furs; prices were very high at the beginning of 1913. The market declined as a result of the mild winter of 1912-1913 and the financial stringency of the year. Hops, Canadian; the average price for the year was 23.833c, as compared with 37.125c in 1912, when the price was as high as 50c on account of the drought in 1911. Malt; the price declined from \$1.00 in January, and was down to 90c during the last three months of the year. Tobacco; raw leaf, Ontario "Burley," was at approximately the same price for the producer in the autumn as in the preceding year, 12c per lb. Pulp and paper; the market was comparatively steady throughout the year, production being large and demand fairly good. Binder twine; prices were much higher in 1913 than in the previous year. Rope; prices were very high; the high cost of raw material was the cause of the increase. Rubber; by the end of the year prices reached the lowest level since 1890. Soap advanced toward the end of the year, 20c per case in Western Canada, as the result of the continued increase in the cost of the raw material. Starch, Canadian laundry, advanced from 5½c per pound to 6c as a result of the short corn crop in United States."

## APPENDICES.

Special features of the report are the appendices. Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past four years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B, on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, New York, *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.



## VII.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

The third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1913, and containing 191 pages, was issued shortly after the close of the fiscal year 1913-14. This report, in addition to giving a general review of the activities of the labour organizations operating in Canada, contains chapters giving the names of all labour bodies known to exist in the Dominion, including district councils, federations, trades and labour councils, and local trade union branches. The report includes complete lists of all international organizations having affiliations on the North American Continent, and of all non-international bodies. A section of the report is devoted to a discussion of some of the leading features of the chief railway labour brotherhoods and orders, the elaborate and sometimes intricate schemes of organization which have been developed by these bodies being dealt with at some length. Consideration is there given to the duties and responsibilities placed on the various committees known under the terms of "general," "grievance," "adjustment," "protective," "legislative," etc., as well as other matters of vital import pertaining to the leading bodies found in the railway group.

## TRADES UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1913.

According to the statistics submitted in the report there were at the close of the year 1913, 114 central organizing bodies operating in Canada, 101 being international and 13 of a non-international character. In the first named class there was an increase of two over the number given in the 1912 report, and an increase of three in the non-international bodies. The number of local branches of the international organizations was 1,792, an increase of 154 over the figures for 1912. The non-international branches numbered 191, a decrease of 26. In addition to local branches having affiliation with central organizations, there were 34 local independent trades unions, an increase of six branches. These figures show a total of 2,017 trade union branches in the Dominion. The total reported membership of all classes of trades unions was placed at 175,799, the international bodies being credited with 149,577 members, the non-international with 20,215, and the independent unions with 6,007. The reported trades union membership of Canada at the close of each of the three years during which material has now been collected has been as follows:—

1911 .....	133,132
1912 .....	160,120
1913 .....	175,799

These figures show that there was an increase of approximately 27,000 during the year 1912, and of 15,679 for 1913, making an increase of 42,679 during the two years.

## TRADES UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA.

The following tables taken from a chapter of the report show: (1) international organizations having Canadian branches, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) represented membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) other trades union central organizations operating in Canada, with number of branches and reported membership:—



International Organizations.	No. of Branches.		Reported Membership.	
	In Canada.	aElse- where.	In Canada.	aElse- where.
American Federation of Labour.....	(b)11	(b)648	.....	.....
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insu- lators and.....	3	33	80	1,920
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	193	228	21,860
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	37	669	1,543	31,457
*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	60	886	8,922	75,379
Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	54	100	1,500
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	16	265	1,100	12,900
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.....	19	372	1,057	16,626
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	13	136	500	11,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	15	150	1,817	.....
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....	22	506	1,450	50,550
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	11	104	2,100	10,800
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	4	.....	.....	d 700
Brushmakers' International Union.....	1	6	12	248
*Building Labourers' International Protective Union of America.....	4	203	411	5,389
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	1	21	40	1,160
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	89	1,908	9,535	209,279
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	58	c 971	4,116	74,850
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International.....	3	.....	.....	2,900
*Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	135	10	10,490
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	5	98	100	8,900
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	23	458	1,960	47,100
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	3	.....	.....	d 15,000
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	1	26	100	4,400
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The.....	4	48	800	3,500
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.....	1	11	18	250
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	32	284	2,129	19,871
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	12	188	669	26,331
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	15	c 785	1,163	c 142,835
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating.....	17	255	2,000	28,000
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	33	28	2,661
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	2	270	59	15,941
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	5	.....	.....	d 1,000
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	2	9	150	3,850
Garment Workers of America, United.....	24	279	2,926	67,074
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	8	67	2,053	82,947
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	4	122	255	9,577
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada....	3	102	326	13,074
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	4	24	90	1,170
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	22	28	1,138
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	10	126	569	15,831
Hatters of North America, United.....	1	21	15	8,485
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	10	228	416	23,584
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	6	279	210	1,990
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bar- tenders' International League of America.....	25	574	2,108	54,982
*Industrial Workers of the World.....	13	223	1,000	13,310
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	12	213	425	6,400
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of.....	1	57	41	2,004
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	28	183	2,548
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	27	856	4,000	26,000
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	82	745	5,949	67,232
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemmen, Brotherhood of.....	87	744	7,219	83,889
Machinists, International Association of.....	66	771	5,000	73,000
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	142	223	8,968	9,879
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	7	52	500	4,000
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.....	10	115	520	9,480
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	18	237	1,150	15,750
Mine Workers' of America, United.....	42	2,592	7,207	78,254
Miners, Western Federation of.....	22	260	5,572	61,478



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International Organizations.	No. OF BRANCHES.		MEMBERSHIP.	
	In Canada.	aElse- where.	In Canada.	aElse where.
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	37	388	3,000	47,000
Musicians, American Federation of .....	39	621	3,741	1,259
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of...	14	974	3,237	78,368
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of .....	8	89	1,000	6,400
Pattern Makers' League of North America .....	10	63	475	7,825
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International .....	6	61	185	4,244
Paving Contractors' Union of the United States and Canada .....	4	61	70	3,430
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union, of America, International .....	2	28	300	3,500
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper .....	1	9	52	1,243
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative .....	22	283	1,922	19,078
Plumbers and Sanitarians of America, United Association .....	44	633	1,500	27,500
Polers, National Brotherhood of Operative .....	1	66	112	6,600
Printing Pressmen's Union, International .....	22	308	1,000	26,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of .....	1	42	20	3,980
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America .....	7	73	400	5,600
Railway Officers, Brotherhood of .....	1	151		
*Railway Contractors, Order of .....	55	558	2,646	46,850
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of .....	64	493	3,950	27,972
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric .....	18	202	5,724	69,276
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of .....	79	789	10,401	123,599
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of .....	1	35	62	938
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of .....	19	103		d 43,000
Saw Smiths', National Union .....	4			d 100
Seamen's Union of America, International .....	2	60	500	16,000
Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, International Union of .....	3	52	50	4,950
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International .....	1	26	38	670
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of .....	7	48		
Spinners' International Union .....	1	20	30	2,770
Stage Employees, International Alliance, Theatrical .....	17	433	560	19,440
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America .....	1	2	6	64
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International .....	8	112	180	4,423
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeyman .....	31	208	1,000	5,300
Stove Mounters' International Union .....	4	50	100	1,400
Switchmen's Union of North America .....	3	194	114	9,988
Tailors' Industrial Union, International .....	24	277	800	11,200
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Interna- tional Brotherhood of .....	7	479	373	46,577
Tenille Workers, of America, United .....	4	194	200	19,800
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Terrazzo .....	7	49	264	2,586
Tinsmiths' International Union .....	3	32	206	3,494
Traveller's Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America .....	1	24	42	1,230
Transit Workers' International Union .....	16	661	5,004	50,610
Upholsterers' International Union of North America .....	5	57	535	3,765
Grand totals .....	1,792	27,884	148,856	2,722,352

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i. e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labor had on September 30, 1913, 111 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 20,046 locals, as well as five departments, 42 State branches, 621 city centrals, and 659 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,438 charters for 21,373 organizations, representing a membership of 2,054,526.

(c) These figures are for December 31, 1912. Membership for 1913 not available at time of going to press

(d) Includes members in Canada. Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.



Other Trade Union Central Organizations.	Branches or affilia- tions.	Member- ship reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	*1,096	80,801
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	†65	.....
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.....	6	505
Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada.....	4	400
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	16	1,016
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.....	32	5,700
Canadian Granite Cutters and Quarry Workers' Union.....	2	90
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	42	1,707
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada.....	3	736
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).....	23	5,000
Retail Employees' Organization of British Columbia.....	2	1,200
La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord.....	9	1,567
La Fédération Ouvrière Catholique de Trois-Rivières.....	1	1,094

\* Includes charters issued to 43 trades and labour councils, 2 provincial federations of labour and 19 federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 1,032 local unions, 932 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 100 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 80,801.

† The Canadian Federation of Labour has four organizing bodies in affiliation, viz: Canadian Granite Cutters' Union, with 2 branches and 90 members; the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 4 lodges with 400 members; the Provincial Workmen's Association, 23 lodges with 5,000 members; and the Canadian Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 15 lodges with 1,163 members. Three trades and labour councils, 1 printing trades council and 16 local unions are also connected with the Federation. The exact membership was not reported.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES.

The report shows that of the 1,792 international local trade union branches 744 are located in the province of Ontario. The other eight provinces rank numerically as follows: British Columbia, 240; Quebec, 220; Alberta, 164; Manitoba, 132; Saskatchewan, 120; New Brunswick, 81; Nova Scotia, 80, and Prince Edward Island, 4. The 191 branches of the non-international bodies are divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 58; Quebec, 43; Nova Scotia, 38; British Columbia, 19; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 9; Alberta, 6; Saskatchewan, 5; Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the independent bodies Quebec claims 24; Ontario, 5; Prince Edward Island, 3; British Columbia and Alberta, 1 each.



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ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The relative strength of organized labour in Canadian cities is also reported. The following statement in the report gives particulars as to 26 cities having each more than 20 trade union branches, the total for the cities named being 1,121. Of this number 654 report a membership which totals 88,037, or somewhat over 50 per cent. of the total trade union membership of the Dominion. The review states that the membership of the non-reporting units is a somewhat conjectural quantity, but information before the Department, gathered from various sources, permits it to be placed approximately at 25,328, giving a total trades union membership for the 26 cities named of 113,365.

	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting member- ship.	Number of members reported.
Toronto.....	131	79	18,184
Montreal.....	121	68	15,694
Winnipeg.....	82	48	8,163
Vancouver.....	81	47	7,502
Hamilton.....	60	36	3,847
Ottawa.....	56	31	3,089
Victoria.....	47	28	2,581
London.....	45	28	2,418
Calgary.....	44	27	3,092
Edmonton.....	43	27	2,781
Quebec.....	41	22	4,890
St-John.....	32	17	1,337
Fort William.....	31	15	997
Saskatoon.....	29	18	1,063
St. Thomas.....	26	16	1,524
Brandon.....	26	11	456
Lethbridge.....	25	14	1,339
Halifax.....	24	14	1,239
Moose Jaw.....	24	16	1,420
Port Arthur.....	23	13	518
Regina.....	23	13	900
Moncton.....	22	15	1,998
Nelson.....	22	10	319
Medicine Hat....	21	13	1,049
New Westminster.	21	15	1,015
Windsor.....	21	13	722
Total. ....	1,121	654	88,037



TRADES UNION MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The report also contains statistics showing the standing of trade unionism of the chief industrial nations for the years 1911 and 1912. with figures showing the percentage of union membership to total population, as indicated in the following table:—

COUNTRY.	UNION MEMBERSHIP.		Population.	PERCENTAGE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP TO TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
Great Britain.....	3,010,346	3,813,973	45,365,599	6.066	8.407
France.....	1,029,238	.....	39,601,509	2.025	.....
Belgium.....	92,735	231,805	7,516,730	1.012	3.083
The Netherlands.....	153,689	169,144	5,945,155	2.025	2.845
Denmark.....	128,224	139,012	2,757,076	4.650	5.042
Sweden.....	116,500	121,866	5,521,943	2.109	2.206
Norway.....	53,830	60,975	2,391,782	2.021	2.549
Finland.....	19,640	23,839	3,120,264	.629	.764
Germany.....	3,061,002	3,317,271	64,903,423	4.047	5.111
Austria.....	496,263	534,811	28,321,088	1.017	1.888
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	5,587	5,522	1,898,044	.002	.290
Croatia-Slavonia.....	8,504	6,783	2,416,300	.003	.276
Hungary.....	95,180	111,966	20,840,678	.004	.537
Servia.....	8,337	5,000	2,911,701	.002	.171
Roumania.....	6,000	9,708	6,966,000	.008	.139
Switzerland.....	78,119	86,313	3,741,971	.02	2.306
Italy.....	709,943	860,502	34,687,000	.02	2.451
Spain.....	80,000	100,000	19,588,688	.004	.510
United States.....	2,282,361	2,496,000	91,972,266	2.481	2.713
Canada.....	160,120	175,799	7,204,527	2.02	2.440
Australia.....	364,999	433,224	4,733,359	.....	9.152
New Zealand.....	55,629	60,622	1,070,910	.....	5.660

According to the foregoing statement, the total trades union membership of the world for 1912 stood at 12,094,490. a slight increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 11,435,498. In the above table it will be observed that the union membership during 1912 increased more rapidly in Great Britain than in Germany, the first named country having an increase of over 800,000 and the latter slightly over 256,000, giving Great Britain in 1912 nearly a half million more of a trades union membership than Germany. The United States stands third, but especially having regard to its much larger population, considerably below Great Britain and Germany. The statement above printed, however, shows Australia as the most highly unionized country in the world.



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## TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY WORK.

A chapter of the report gives particulars regarding the disbursements made during the year on account of beneficiary work of central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the 101 international organizations having local branches in the Dominion, 72 have benefit features of varying extent. The grand total of the disbursements made on account of benefits by these organizations for the last fiscal year is \$14,962,705. Nearly one-half of this amount was expended in death and disability benefits. The payments on this account amounted to \$7,556,876. The railway brotherhoods contributed the larger payments for death and disability benefits, the disbursements by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen alone amounting to no less a sum than \$2,410,985. These disbursements are, of course, for Canada and the United States taken together, separate figures for Canada alone not being available. Two non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers paid \$9,689.75 in death claims. The Federation of Textile Workers of Canada disbursed \$160.00 in death benefits, \$14.00 in travelling benefits, \$240.00 in unemployed benefits, and \$42.00 in sick benefits, a total of \$456.00.



The table in detail showing the disbursements made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada is as follows:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits	Travelling Benefits.	Unemploy- ed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Super- annuation
American Federation of Labour.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.....	4,225			18,792			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	28,625			4,278	35,032		
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance.....				1,785	46,529		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	242,867			300			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.....	4,100			24,000			
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	5,550			46,680			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	1,300				3,769		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	900			2,492			
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United.....							
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.....	1,800			3,909			
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	302,546			726			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	<i>a</i> 83,945 <i>b</i>	416,765		51,311	305,672	22,010	716,270
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1,816			57,886			
Cigar-makers' International Union of America.....	<i>a</i> 261,910	33,113	42,911	4,300			
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....				12,646	204,113		
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	8,600			6,000	3,859		
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of.....	800	150			14,225		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	5,000						
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....							
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	81,764			1,386			
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....					297,518	19,038	697,169
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	59,000			57,390			
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	525						
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	26,028			205			
Hatters of North America, United.....	38,638			18,886		19,300	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	4,100			14,308			
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.....	68,662			14,571	58,911		
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	5,450						
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of U.S. and Canada.....	7,500						
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	1,783,772						
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	<i>d</i> 1,020,612			39,112		200,500	
Longshoremen, International Association of.....							
Machinists, International Association of.....	58,100			1,800			
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	6,000			273,217			



Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Superannuation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union.....	6,675	.....	.....	17,334	.....	.....	.....
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	1,050	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Mine Workers of America, United.....	.....	.....	.....	1,621,353	.....	.....	.....
Miners, Western Federation of.....	26,631	.....	.....	106,296	86,066	.....	.....
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	63,024	.....	6,276	495,722	159,434	.....	.....
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	125,000	.....	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	1,337	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	3,675	.....	.....	13,050	7,053	.....	.....
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	2,500	.....	.....	24,153	7,865	.....	.....
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada.....	1,700	.....	.....	10,956	.....	.....	.....
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative.....	39,500	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of.....	14,500	.....	.....	33,679	48,612	.....	.....
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	5,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	14,800	.....	.....	477,041	.....	.....	.....
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1,350	.....	.....	6,466	.....	.....	.....
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	32,000	.....	.....	4,692	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	88,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	134,000	.....	.....	24,500 <i>e</i>	4,200	.....	.....
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	2,410,985	.....	.....	10,000	.....	69	.....
Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, International Union of.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Union, International.....	15,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	3,100	.....	.....	9,150	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	8,900	.....	.....	2,719	.....	.....	.....
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	186,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spizners' International Union.....	.....	10,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Tailors' Industrial Union (International).....	11,248	.....	.....	66,576	22,114	.....	.....
Textile Workers, United.....	2,400	500	.....	16,437	.....	.....	.....
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical Union, International.....	238,095	.....	.....	22,566	.....	.....	.....
Travellers' Goods and Leather Workers' International Union.....	425	.....	.....	2,755	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union.....	.....	.....	.....	2,683	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7,556,876	151,228	59,187	3,671,508	1,306,160	260,917	1,656,089

*a* For year 1912. *b* Includes payments on account of unemployed benefits. *c* Includes \$9,800 paid as honorary benefits. *d* Includes disability benefits. *e* Paid on account of disability benefits. *f* Paid on account of burial and hospital benefits. *g* Includes organizing expenses. *h* Old age pensions.



### VIII.—SPECIAL REPORT ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1912.

A special report on strikes and lockouts was issued during the early part of the fiscal year 1913-14. The report contained statistics of strikes and lockouts taking place in Canada during the twelve years from 1901 to 1912. Press comments on the report were numerous and extended, and were no doubt in part the occasion of the large demand from the public for copies, several thousand of which were distributed. The report shows that strikes taking place during these twelve years have numbered 1,319, an average of 110 annually. There were 319,880 employees concerned in these strikes. The time losses in strikes during the twelve years reach nearly nine million working days, and would represent, it is suggested, at \$2.50 a day, an annual loss to the workers of about \$1,900,000, or a total estimated loss for the twelve years of between twenty-two and twenty-three million dollars.

The report contains numerous charts and diagrams bearing on different phases of the matters discussed. The record of industrial disputes is set forth year by year, and in addition, for the purposes of comparison, the statistics for the decade 1901-10 have been tabulated for quinquennial periods and statistics covering the same periods are given for other countries. The strikes occurring in Canada in each period are classified variously by years, industries, causes, magnitude, provinces, duration and results.

#### SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the introductory chapter, some general observations are offered by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

“It need hardly be observed,” it is remarked, “that the industrial problem in its various aspects is the theme of universal interest and discussion to-day. The methods particularly of dealing with industrial disputes, the avoidance of the strike or lockout so far as possible, and the best means of settling strikes or lockouts (though in Canada the lockout is a theory rather than a fact) which are not avoided, are matters which in recent years have received the closest consideration in all countries pursuing modern industrial methods. Every nation seeks information and guidance from the general experience of other countries. On several recent occasions the vast issues involved have forced industrial disputes on the attention of the greatest of the world’s governments. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and the President of the United States have each come into closest contact with disputes which have seemed to threaten their respective countries with perils graver than war, famine, or plague, and which have in each case caused positive suffering and disaster to an alarming degree. It is hence inevitable that inquiry should be made on the widest scale as to the relative merit and value of legislation bearing on the subject in different countries. This is a point which it would be difficult under any circumstances to determine, but which cannot be intelligently discussed until the fullest information obtainable on many vital facts has been gathered and carefully arranged. Here, therefore, lies the essential value of statistics found in the present report: first, for the purposes of comparison between year and year, and period and period in treating of the industrial history of Canada, particularly during those past recent years of rapid development; and, secondly, in permitting comparison,



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useful, though admittedly not exact, between relative conditions in Canada and other countries."

## SPECIAL CLASSES AFFECTED BY STRIKES.

"A cursory examination of the information collected," it is remarked, "will show to how great an extent industrial troubles fall on special classes of workers. Coal mining and the building trades stand out in strong relief as those industries which are most afflicted with disputes. It is in connection with organized labour rather than unorganized labour that strikes chiefly occur. The reason is obvious. A strike means unity of action, which is impossible without organization. Wage earners are seldom inclined to enter on a struggle with their employers until a degree of organization is found in their ranks. The situation is fairly reflected in the very large proportion found of strikes concerning union recognition or some aspect of union recognition. It will, it is true, frequently happen that union and non-union employees are both concerned in a particular strike. The unionists may even be sometimes in a minority, but, being organized and including quite inevitably the more aggressive spirits, they will often largely control the action of the employees as a whole.

"Naturally labour organization reaches its most advanced and most successful form in the ranks of the most skilled and responsible workers. The upper grades of railroad workers—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, etc.,—stand perhaps at the apex of organized labour, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreement, and having learned the further valuable art of renewing these agreements, modified or otherwise, without cessation of work. The facilities for arranging working agreements in the case of these great railroad brotherhoods are superior in a measure to those open to many other classes of workmen because of (1) the good relations that fortunately exist between the great railroad companies and the unions, and (2) the relatively small number of employers with whom it is necessary to treat—the great railroads in any case set the pace in these matters. One important fact, however, which stands out in the present report is that during the twelve years under review there has been but a single strike in which any one of the five railroad brotherhoods indicated has been concerned. In other words, of the thirteen hundred strikes recorded in Canada during twelve years only one is debited to railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors, railroad trainmen or railroad telegraphers.

"While therefore it is on organized labour that the strike burden chiefly falls, some branches of labour, and these the most highly organized, appear to have largely eliminated the strike as an actual experience. Those who have been behind the scenes in connection with these matters will be aware that even here the menacing figure of the strike is found none the less somewhere in the background and there plays its part in the preliminary negotiations."

## STRIKE LOSSES ANALYZED.

In discussing the question of losses resulting from strikes, the Deputy Minister points out that the figures are less startling than they may at first appear, and, referring particularly to Time Losses, which are held to be the best gauge, the following observations are made:—



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“The year 1911 was, as noted, exceptionally high in Time Losses, showing, at 2,021,440 wasted days, twice the volume of Time Losses recorded for any other year. The wage earners for that year are estimated at slightly under 1,300,000, and the possible working days for 1911 may be therefore placed at 390,000,000; this estimate allows an average of 300 working days a year to each worker. Analysis shows that these Time Losses of two million days were no more than the one hundred and ninety-fifth part ( $1/195$ ) of the number of days worked. or, putting it in another way, if spread evenly over the whole wage-earning population of Canada, the Time Losses by strikes for 1911 would represent a loss per worker of a fraction under two days. For 1912 the figure representing Time Losses, as against number of days worked, dwindles to less than one day per worker; the Time Losses were only fifty per cent. of those of 1911, and the industrial population had grown.

“Analyses of this character tend, it is believed, to show that however largely the problem of industrial disputes may loom in the public mind, and, however acute may be sometimes the inconvenience, injury or loss resulting from them in a particular locality, yet the net sum of the losses which may be directly debited to industrial disputes does not justify dismay or despair; and is but an item in a year's industrial account. The mass of wage earners works steadily on, and is affected only as part of society at large.”

### WHAT BRITISH REPORTS SHOW.

A chapter of the report gives much information as to disputes during the same period in other countries, more fully in the case of Great Britain than in most countries, because of the complete reports printed by the British Labour Bureau. The figures permit of some comparisons as between Canada and other countries in these matters.

Statisticians compiling the British reports have dwelt also on the point noted in the preceding paragraph, the smallness, relatively speaking, of the numbers of strikers or Time Losses from strikes as compared with the totals of workers or days worked. “Thus,” says the British report for 1911, “although the number of workpeople involved in disputes was higher than any previously recorded by the department, the proportion affected of the total number of persons engaged in industrial occupations was only nine per cent., as compared with 4.9 per cent. in 1910 and 2.9 per cent., the mean for the ten years 1902-11.” It is also pointed out, as to Great Britain, that while in 1912 (the year of the great coal strike) the Time Losses stood at the amazingly high figure of forty million days, surpassing all earlier records, yet these losses, “spread over the British industrial population, would show an average loss for 1912 of four days per head; even this high figure, therefore, leaving a hardly perceptible effect on the sum total of possible working days for British industry in the year concerned.”

“In a word,” observes the Deputy Minister, “the worst deduction to be drawn from the figures is that the great prosperity of these twelve years would have been yet greater could Canada have escaped its share of the industrial tumults falling to the nations of the modern world.”

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the salient features which have come to the knowledge of the Department regarding the strikes which have occurred in Canada in the twelve years 1901-12. The longest strike recorded is that which began in the coal mines at Springhill, N.S., in August, 1909, and continued for twenty-two months, entailing time losses placed at 760,000 working



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days. A strike of 7,000 coal miners in Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta began on April 1, 1911, and lasted until November 20, the Time Losses being estimated at the large figure of 1,390,000 days, which alone was greatly larger than the Time Losses of all strikes in Canada in any preceding year. These two coal strikes alone, it will be seen, caused a loss of 2,150,000 days, or nearly one-quarter of the total Time Losses from strikes in the whole twelve-year period.

An analysis of the strikes according to their causes shows that, as might be expected, the wage question figured most prominently, the great majority of strikes having for their object an increase of wages, and this is the cause also of the heaviest time losses. The question of union recognition was also a frequent subject of dispute between employer and employees, and was responsible, especially in the later years, for a large proportion of the Time Losses.

Other aspects of industrial disputes in Canada during the period under review are discussed in some detail and are reflected in the tables which occupy a large section of the report, a few of the more striking of which are reprinted in the present article.

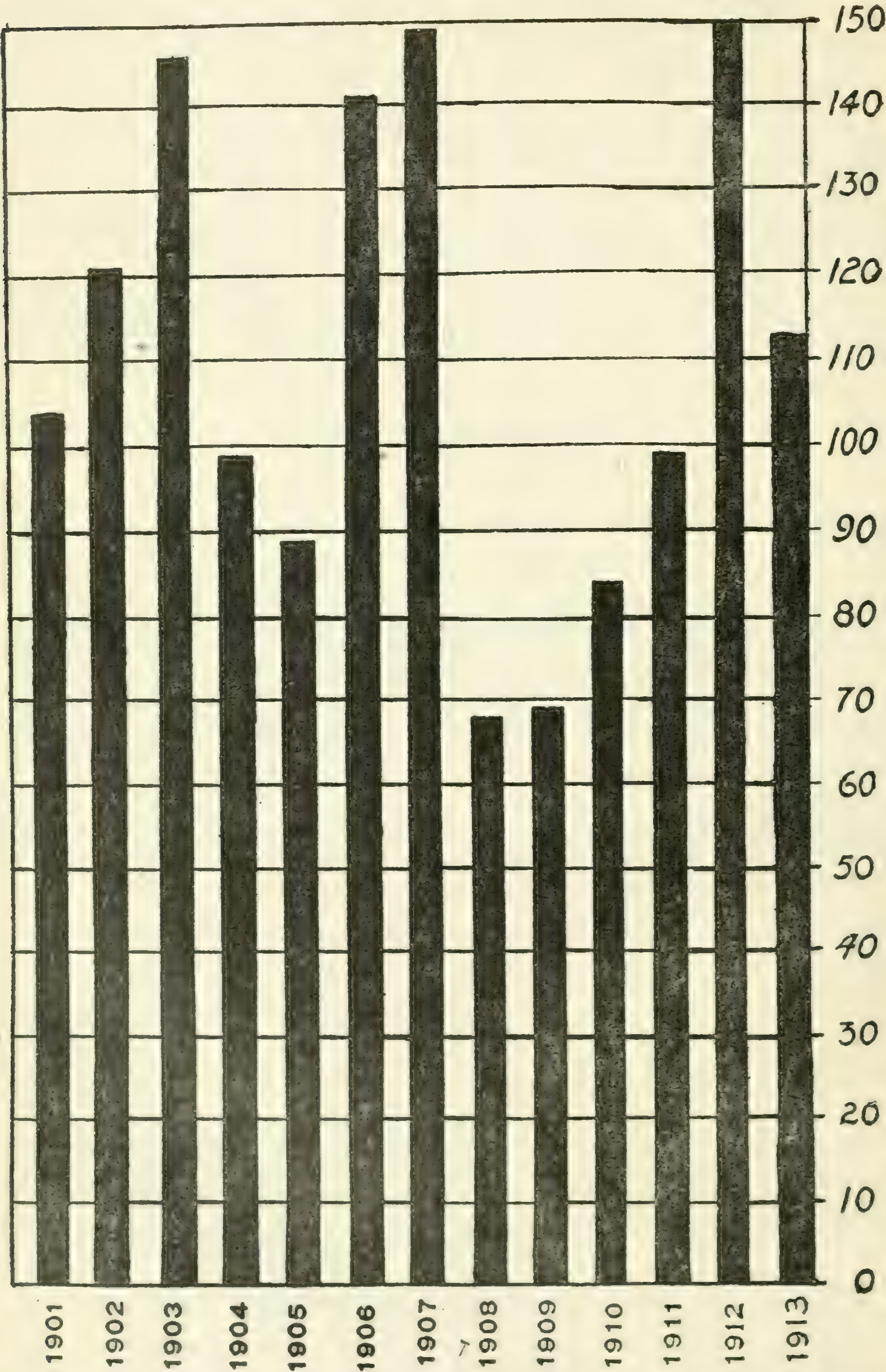
## THE RECORD FOR 1913.

The special report discussed above does not extend to the year 1913. The record for 1913 as to these matters has since become available, and a chapter dealing with the same appears in the present volume. Some points of the year 1913 may be here noted. The number of industrial disputes occurring in 1913 was 113, considerably fewer than the number recorded for the preceding year. The number of employees involved was 39,426, a fraction under the figures for 1912. The approximate Time Losses for 1913 are placed at 1,287,678, being somewhat higher than those recorded for 1912, when the number of days lost was placed at 1,099,208. As the foregoing pages will show, both these last named years fall as to Time Losses very much below the figures for 1911, for which year the number of days lost by strikes was placed at 2,046,650. A glance over the record of earlier years will show that the Time Losses for 1913 were curiously close to those recorded for 1903, ten years earlier, those of the earlier year being 1,226,500. The outstanding strike of the year 1913 was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which, of course, largely swells the Time Losses.



Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1913.

CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1913,\* INCLUSIVE.



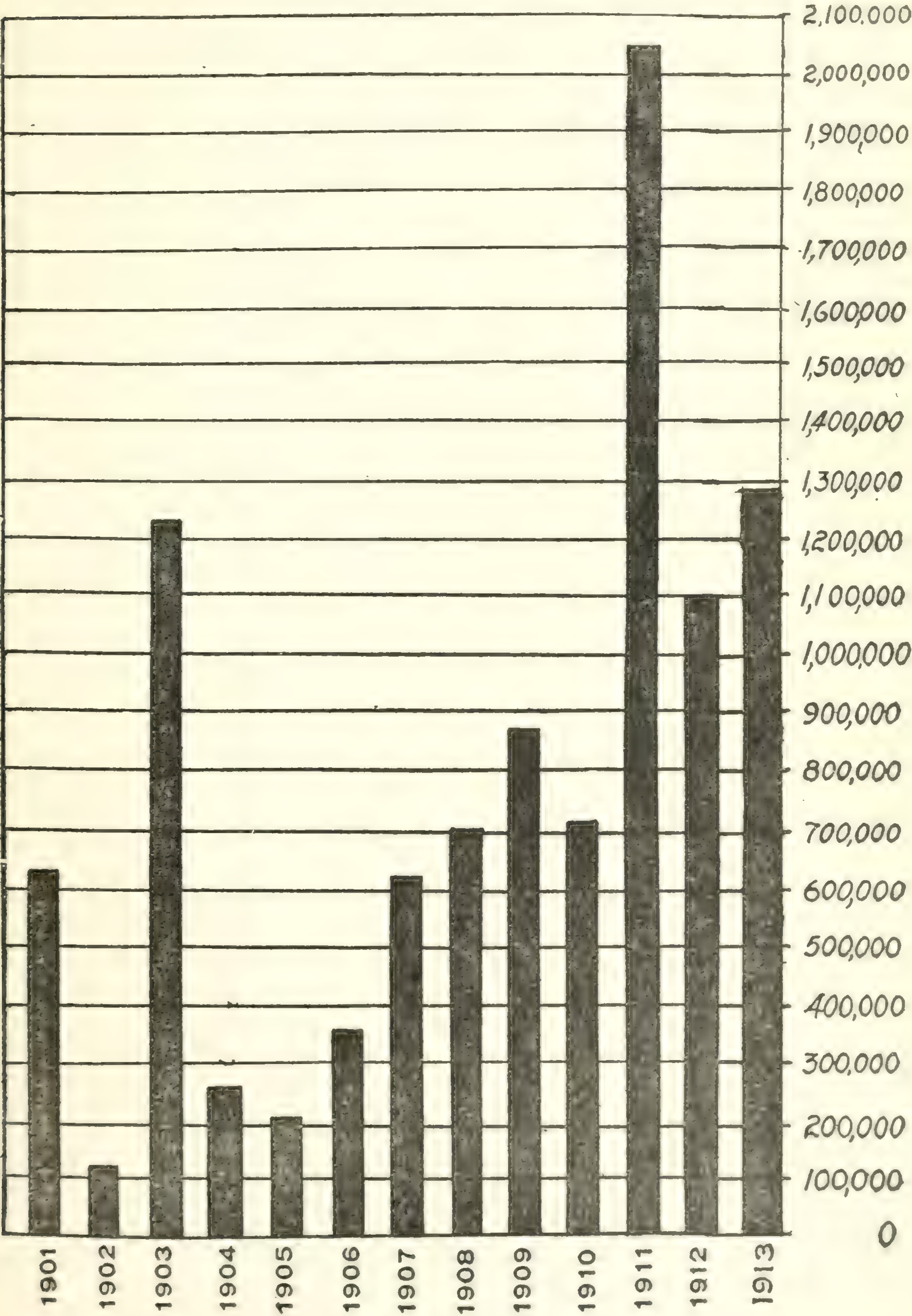
\*The chart as printed in the Special Report did not include the column for 1913, but information for 1913 being now available, the chart is extended accordingly.



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Time Losses.

CHART SHOWING BY NUMBERS OF WORKING DAYS THE TIME LOSSES CAUSED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1913\*



\*The footnote to preceding chart applies in this case also.



DISPUTES, TIME LOSSES, ETC., CLASSIFIED BY YEARS.

Tables from the report show the number of disputes year by year from 1901 to 1912, the number of establishments and of employees affected, and approximate Time Losses in working days. In tables relating to these matters appearing in the chapter on industrial disputes for 1913, comparisons are given extending to 1913:—

Year.	No Disputes.	No. Estab- lishments concerned.	No. Em- ployees affected.	Approxi- mate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
Total.....	1,319	7,843	319,880	8,888,381

DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	6	4	..	1	11
Lumbering.....	13	15	..	4	32
Mining.....	37	50	7	6	100
Building.....	143	123	29	52	347
Metal.....	95	75	18	29	217
Woodworking.....	33	14	2	..	49
Printing and allied.....	18	10	..	3	31
Textile.....	15	21	4	1	41
Clothing.....	51	56	13	19	139
Food and Tobacco.....	41	21	3	2	67
Leather.....	9	11	4	..	21
General transport.....	43	54	12	14	123
Unskilled labour.....	33	40	1	9	86
Miscellaneous.....	22	17	6	10	55
Total.....	559	511	99	150	1,319



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## DISPUTES TABULATED BY PROVINCES.

The following tables show the situation in each province as to strikes and Time Losses respectively:—

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	36	34	2	4	76
Prince Edward Island.....	2	..	..	..	2
New Brunswick.....	20	26	3	7	56
Quebec.....	131	106	19	24	280
Ontario.....	276	223	41	67	607
Manitoba.....	28	29	8	7	72
Saskatchewan.....	1	7	..	16	24
Alberta.....	8	33	12	14	67
British Columbia.....	53	46	12	10	121
Interprovincial.....	4	7	2	1	14
Total.....	559	511	99	150	1,319

## APPROXIMATE LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	156,703	1,058,768	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Prince Edward Island.....	819	.....	.....	.....	819
New Brunswick.....	45,993	53,910	406	13,274	113,583
Quebec.....	382,275	459,080	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Ontario.....	715,257	513,206	77,243	270,589	1,576,295
Manitoba.....	34,340	108,695	1,165	28,450	172,650
Saskatchewan.....	.....	12,268	.....	11,116	23,384
Alberta.....	18,182	201,162	8,545	76,837	304,726
British Columbia.....	788,230	151,385	312,791	490,726	1,743,132
Interprovincial.....	320,200	722,050	1,411,000	24,500	2,477,750
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381



TIME LOSSES BY INDUSTRIES.

The approximate Time Losses to each industry are represented in working days as follows:—

Industry.	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing.....	189,600	8,488	.....	5,400	203,488
Lumbering.....	9,490	61,587	.....	4,270	75,347
Mining.....	647,172	1,510,307	1,592,800	89,168	3,839,447
Building.....	610,586	474,028	286,804	114,324	1,485,642
Metal.....	208,953	218,961	32,633	32,525	493,072
Woodworking.....	60,813	14,472	557	.....	75,842
Printing and allied.....	9,590	4,119	.....	3,702	17,411
Textile.....	42,751	236,783	18,123	1,166	298,823
Clothing.....	196,797	105,531	11,770	306,107	620,205
Food and Tobacco.....	16,201	15,761	373	2,382	34,717
Leather.....	3,596	13,434	300	.....	17,330
General Transport.....	411,778	573,396	85,493	82,998	1,153,665
Unskilled labour.....	18,619	19,402	6,330	499,238	443,589
Miscellaneous.....	36,053	24,255	11,467	8,028	79,803
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

The following summary statement shows approximately the losses in working days debited to each cause:—

	1901-05.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	1,195,336	562,793	88,340	474,931	2,321,400
Against reduction in wages.....	42,748	250,526	32,590	60,460	386,324
For shorter hours.....	84,921	92,537	422	8,511	187,381
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	177,473	154,277	10,245	193,445	535,440
For recognition of union.....	423,425	876,698	190,000	1,780	1,491,903
Against employment of non-unionists.....	28,141	140,979	2,295	3,210	174,625
For increase in wages and other changes.....	38,696	387,109	1,414,280	145,033	1,985,118
Against discharge of employees.....	126,140	38,111	280	157,690	322,221
Sympathetic disputes.....	37,688	37,524	243,476	3,328	322,016
Against employment of particular persons.....	2,307	31,431	2,483	6,905	43,126
Unclassified.....	305,124	707,549	62,239	43,915	1,118,827
Total.....	2,461,999	3,280,524	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381



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**IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1913, WITH  
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS  
1901 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE.**

During the calendar year 1913 the Department of Labour received reports of 113 trade disputes in Canada, a decrease of 37 compared with 1912, an increase of 14 as compared with 1911, and 29 more than in 1910.

The most serious dispute during the year was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island, which affected over 3,000 employees and occasioned a loss during the year of approximately 558,000 working days. This dispute arose in a cessation of work which occurred during September, 1912, in the Cumberland and Extension mines operated by the Canadian Collieries, Limited, the number of men idle at its commencement being about 1,700. In May, 1913, the trouble spread to mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot. No agreement was arrived at between the operating companies and their employees until August, when the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, Jinglepot, came to an agreement with its employees, numbering between 200 and 250 men. The dispute in other respects remained unsettled at the end of the year 1913, when it was estimated that about 1,000 former employees were idle at various points. Since this dispute is mentioned somewhat fully in the remarks introductory to the report, it is not here further discussed.

As the result of a lockout during June on the part of mill owners, following a demand for increased wages made by raftsmen, pondsmen and pilers, all the sawmills in St. John, N.B., were idle during the summer months. The owners refused to grant the increase and closed down the mills. There were involved in the dispute 11 firms and upwards of 1,500 men were thrown out of work, although only 150 were directly concerned in the demand for higher wages. None of the mills were sawing until September, when one or two resumed work. At the end of September operations were generally resumed, the men returning to work at the former rate of wages.

**MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.**

There were approximately 39,536 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1913. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1913, three affected more than 2,500 employees, six involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and eleven affected between 500 and 1,000. Twenty-three disputes affected between 250 and 500 employees, while seventy affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1913:—



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.  
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES)

Limits of Groups	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	3	268	10,500	613,520
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	6	73	10,250	231,800
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	11	184	6,607	200,986
250 and under 500 employees.....	23	189	7,335	134,804
100 and under 250 employees.....	18	143	2,720	46,540
50 and under 100 employees.....	18	82	1,276	37,526
25 and under 50 employees.....	16	52	604	20,001
Under 25 employees.....	18	24	244	3,501
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days; one of these was still unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes each caused a loss of between 50,000 and 100,000 working days. Sixty-one disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days; twenty-two disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Two disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 54,670 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. The following table shows the magnitude of disputes during 1913, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE  
(TIME LOSSES)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
100,000 days and upwards.....	2	15	5,050	722,850
50,000 days and under 100,000 days.....	3	35	1,600	151,400
25,000 days and under 50,000 days.....	1	1	500	13,500
15,000 days and under 25,000 days.....	7	400	6,936	128,835
10,000 days and under 15,000 days.....	3	39	2,480	36,120
5,000 days and under 10,000.....	12	123	4,058	78,599
2,500 days and under 5,000 days.....	11	95	4,680	39,162
1,500 days and under 2,500 days.....	30	184	6,412	47,538
500 days and under 1,000 days.....	14	66	1,988	10 338
250 days and under 500 days.....	6	11	297	2,027
100 days and under 250 days.....	15	22	417	2,230
Under 100 days.....	7	7	118	411
Unsettled at end of year.....	2	17	5,000	54,670
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1913 amounted approximately to 1,287,678 working days. This is an increase over the time losses of 1912, when approximately 1,099,208 working days were lost. A feature of the time losses of 1913 is the fact that less than one-half (612,478), were the result of disputes which commenced during that year.



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## NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AFFECTED.

Of the 113 disputes in existence during 1913, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1912, when out of a total of 150 disputes in existence eighty-one involved employees of these two industries. It is worthy of note, however, that these trades were accountable for a small percentage of time losses during 1913. The thirty-one disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 105,510 days, and the twenty-nine in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of only 79,479 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the building trades amounted to 114,224. The metal trades, however, were more adversely affected during 1913 from the viewpoint of time losses than during the previous year. The outstanding feature of the strike situation during 1913 was the influence of the unrest in the mining industry in regard to the number of working days lost. There were six separate disputes among miners which accounted for time losses to the number of 672,726, more than half of the total time losses. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, were the lumbering and clothing industries, with 137,300 and 107,052 working days lost respectively. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1913, together with the number of establishments concerned, the number of employees affected and the approximate time losses in working days.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of industry.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Fishing .....	3	59	3,100	49,600
Lumbering .....	3	18	2,000	137,300
Mining .....	6	10	4,581	702,726
Building .....	31	661	7,312	105,510
Metal .....	29	109	4,084	79,479
Wood working .....	3	47	550	30,020
Textile .....	3	3	1,379	7,351
Clothing .....	10	56	9,726	107,052
Food and tobacco preparation .....	4	16	750	14,420
General transport .....	8	11	1,917	23,988
Unskilled labour .....	7	7	3,541	20,382
Miscellaneous .....	5	18	596	9,850
Total .....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



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## DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Nearly half the disputes (51) of the year occurred in Ontario; eighteen occurred in Quebec, and fifteen in British Columbia. Here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute on Vancouver Island is seen, inasmuch as the fifteen strikes and lockouts in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 756,202 days, while the fifty-one Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 219,608 days. A considerable amount of time was lost in New Brunswick through the eight disputes in that province, a strike of mill hands in St. John being largely accountable for this. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1913 classified by provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working Days.
Nova Scotia.....	4	56	1,015	18,324
Prince Edward Island..	1	1	18	36
New Brunswick.....	8	33	2,362	154,136
Quebec.....	18	63	9,293	85,751
Ontario.....	51	519	14,093	219,608
Manitoba.....	5	118	1,138	23,501
Saskatchewan.....	4	36	188	3,569
Alberta.....	6	107	1,369	13,051
British Columbia.....	15	81	9,560	756,202
Interprovincial.....	1	1	500	13,500
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

As in 1912, by far the greatest number of disputes of the year occurred by reason of differences between employers and employees on the wage question. Out of the 113 disputes in existence, seventy-eight involved some phase of the wage question. Fifty-six of these were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, eight were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and four were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions. In ten disputes the strikers demanded a reduction in working hours, as well as an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of more than 537,000 days. The largest number of time losses, however, were those caused by disputes involving the union question. This was chiefly due to the effect of the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike, which was primarily the outcome of alleged discrimination on the part of the operators against some of their employees, but which afterwards took the form of a dispute to enforce the demand of the men for recognition of the union. Seven disputes were the result of the demands on the part of the men for shorter hours, while four were caused by the dismissal of employees. Two sympathetic disputes occurred during the year. The table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 1913, classified by causes, and shows the number of establishments concerned, number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or Object	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages.....	56	735	18,792	378,917
Against reduction of wages.....	8	73	5,685	94,300
For shorter hours.....	7	21	950	13,656
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	10	93	2,419	54,704
For recognition of union,.....	8	25	4,347	684,706
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	14	4,000	7,520
For increase in wages and other changes.....	4	19	1,000	9,350
Against discharge of employees .	4	5	365	11,925
Sympathetic.....	2	2	205	3,550
Against employment of particular persons.....	1	1	290	6,670
Unclassified.....	12	27	1,483	22,380
Total.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

By far the largest number (54) of disputes in the case of which a termination was effected were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, generally through a meeting of representatives of either side. A considerable number (23) ended by work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The strikers' places were filled in the case of eight disputes, while six strikes terminated partly by resumption of work and partly by the replacement of the strikers with new hands. The settlement of four disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In two cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere, in two others a settlement was effected through the employers individually coming to an agreement with their employees. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.—1913.

Method	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation . . . . .	4	4	1,255	8,564
Negotiations between parties concerned . . . . .	54	826	18,008	296,381
Replacement of strikers . . . . .	8	8	663	7,414
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations . . . . .	23	102	9,132	297,356
Partly by resumption of work; partly by replacement of strikers . . . . .	6	12	1,278	17,496
Work resumed pending investigation . . . . .	1	1	40	280
Strikers obtained work elsewhere . . . . .	2	6	43	391
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled or not reported . . . . .	15	56	9,117	659,796
Totals . . . . .	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678



## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The excess of disputes ending in favour of the employers over those in favour of the employees was about the same as during the previous year. Out of the 113 disputes of 1913, forty-seven ended in favour of the employers, thirty-three being successful. A compromise was effected in twenty-five disputes, while eight were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 109,172 working days (8.5 per cent.); those which resulted in a victory for the employers were accountable for a loss of 350,050 working days (27.2 per cent.) In the twenty-five disputes where a compromise was effected 163,065 working days were lost (or 12.7 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifty-two per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. This large number is due to the influence of the coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, which was unsettled at the end of the year. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1913, classified according to their results:—



CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise				Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.				Total			
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate No. of working days lost.
For increase in wages.....	17 420	9,840	80,747	21 87	5,090	178,914	15 214	3,485	108,135	3 14	377	11,121	56	735	18,792	378,917				
Against reduction in wages.....	1 16	115	2,850	5 53	4,460	43,300				2 4	1,110	48,150	8	73	5,685	94,300				
For shorter hours.....	1 8	10	120	3 9	762	10,326	3 4	178	3,210				7	21	950	13,656				
For increased wages and shorter hours.....	5 29	1,084	16,239	2 5	645	1,965	3 59	690	36,500				10	93	2,419	54,704				
For recognition of union.....	2 13	190	2,700	5 8	657	94,006				1 4	3,500	588,000	8	25	4,347	684,706				
Against employment of non-unionists.....										1 14	4,000	7,520	1	14	4,000	7,520				
For increased wages and other changes.....	1 1	200	1,400	1 1	400	2,400	2 17	400	5,550				4	19	1,000	9,350				
Against discharge of employees.....				3 3	165	1,325				1 2	200	10,600	4	5	365	11,925				
Sympathetic.....	1 1	55	550				1 1	150	3,000				2	2	205	3,550				
Against employment of particular persons.....							1 1	290	6,670				1	1	290	6,670				
Unclassified.....	5 6	652	4,566	7 21	831	17,814							12	27	1,483	22,380				
Total.....	33 494	12,146	109,172	47 187	13,010	350,050	25 296	5,193	163,065	8 38	9,187	664,391	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678				



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## STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

Tables follow containing statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1913 and during the previous twelve years.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1913, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days:—



## DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Fishing—</i>									
Halibut fishermen	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Nov 1-12	Mar. 29	9	600	45,600
Salmon fishermen	Fraser River, B.C.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	25	2,000	4,000
					Total...		34	2,600	49,600
<i>Lumbering—</i>									
Scowmen.	St. John, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Dec 30-12	Jan. 8	...	200	1,200
Lumber Shippers	Miramichi, N. B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	Apr. 29	May 7	7	250	1,250
Mill Hands.	St. John, N. B.	Lockout following demand for higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	June 13	Sept. 30	11	1,550	134,850
					Total...		18	2,000	137,300
<i>Mining—</i>									
Coal miners.	Vancouver Is- land, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees; later for recognition of the union.	Unsettled at end of year.		Sept 17-12		4	3,500	588,000
Coal Miners.	Taber, Alta.	Company objected to men forming union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	1	37	1,036
Gold Miners.	Porcupine, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Strike called off by Union.	In favour of employers.	Nov 15-12	June 14	25	500	24,800
Silver miners.	Colvett, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 22	Apr. 3	1	100	900
Metal Miners.	Sheep Creek & Salmon, B.C.	For higher wages.	"Open shop" declared; operations ceased for a time.	Indefinite.	Feb. 22		2	44	5,990
Quartz miners.	Britannia Beach, B.C.	For recognition of union.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 19	Aug. 27	1	500	81,000
Asbestos miners.	Black Lake, Que.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	1	400	1,000
					Total...		35	5,081	702,726



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Building Trades—	Dispute over classification of work.	Work completed	In favour of employer	June	12 June	22	1	10	100
Bricklayers and Masons.	Regina, Sask.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	July	15 Aug.	2	41	772	1,700
Bricklayers and masons.	Calgary, Alta.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	July	15 Aug.	2	41	772	1,700
Plasterers	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Compromise	Aug.	1 Sept.	16	14	40	750
Plasterers' Labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	Compromise	May	1 May	26	30	300	6,900
Carpenters	Sydney, N.S.	For shorter hours	Compromise	May	1 May	28	2	61	1,461
Carpenters	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages	Strikers partly successful	Apr.	1 May	12	50	240	8,400
Carpenters	St. John, N.B.	For shorter hours	In favour of employees	May	1 May	5	1	12	36
Carpenters	Quebec, Que.	For higher wages	In favour of employer	May	26 May	31	1	10	60
Carpenters and Ship Caulkers.	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	Apr.	16 Apr.	26	1	20	140
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages	In favour of employers	July	21 July	31	1	100	900
Carpenters	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages	Strikers generally successful	June	2 June	7	250	3,000	18,000
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.	For recognition of Union	Some strikers returned to work; others secured employment elsewhere.	June	2 June	10	1	50	250
Carpenters	Brandon, Man.	For higher wages	In favour of employer	Feb.	10 Feb.	20	1	30	270
Painters	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	Apr.	15 Apr.	17	25	300	600
Painters	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	Apr.	1 May	1	20	100	2,000
Painter	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages	Compromise	Apr.	1 Apr.	28	100	750	17,250
Painters	Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages	Compromise	Mar.	1 July	11	5	65	7,420
Plumbers	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages	Compromise	Feb.	1 Mar.	27	8	40	1,880
Plumbers	Welland, Ont.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	Aug.	1 Aug.	1	16	100	100
Plumbers	Moosjaw, Sask.	For higher wages	Compromise	May	10 June	15	5	45	1,350
Plumbers	Saskatoon, Sask.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	June	2 July	5	28	98	1,944
Plumbers	Medicine Hat, Alta.	For higher wages and shorter hours	In favour of employees	Apr.	1 Apr.	21	4	45	765
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	For higher wages	Compromise	June	2 July	7	30	250	4,900
Plumbers	Victoria, B.C.	Dispute re number of apprentices to be employed	In favour of employees	Dec.	4 Dec.	7	15	120	600
Stone Cutters	St. John, N.B.	For higher wages and shorter hours	In favour of employees	July	10 July	22	1	10	100
Granite Cutters	Vancouver, B.C.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	Aug.	1 Aug.	27	7	80	1,760
Granite Cutters	Victoria, B.C.	Sympathetic	In favour of employees	Aug.	15 Aug.	27	1	55	550
Structural Workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Compromise	May	1 July	1	5	250	19,750
Tile-layers	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages	Men obtained higher rate with other contractors.	Apr.	11 Apr.	1	33	331	331
Builder's Labour	Quebec, Que.	For higher wages	In favour of employees	July	19 July	23	1	110	440
Building trades	Nelson, B.C.	For higher wages	Indefinite	May	1 May	18	7	300	4,800
Total							661	7,222	105,510



DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
<i>Metal—</i>									
Iron Moulders.	Sackville, N.B.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	June	2 Aug.	7	260	15,080
Iron Moulders.	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours.	Two firms granted demands; em- ployees of others returned to work.	Strikers partly successful.	Aug.	4 Sept.	17	250	8,590
Iron Moulders.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	5 May	7	370	740
Iron Moulders.	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages.	Not reported.	Increase granted.	June	25 July	9	34	306
Iron Moulders.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employers.	Mar.	26 Aug.	25	276	18,955
Iron Moulders.	Brantford, Ont.	Firms refused to lay aside contract for Hamilton firm.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	June	2 July	2	36	810
Iron Moulders.	Guelph, Ont.	For higher wages.	One firm granted increase. The other closed moulding shop.	Strikers partly successful.	May	19 Sept.	2	25	2,040
Iron Moulders.	Galt, Ont.	Men refused to do work on water- erial for Hamilton firm whose em- ployees were on strike.	Strike called off when Hamilton dispute ended.	In favour of employees.	May	7 Aug.	25	11	1,034
Iron Moulders.	Galt, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May	17 Sept.	30	39	3,736
Iron Moulders.	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Lockout. Men refused to work on Sunday and claimed reduction of overtime rate.	Some returned to work, others se- cured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	Nov	11-12 Jan.	29	60	1,500
Iron Moulders.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Refusal to employ members of Union.	Men severed connection with union and resumed work.	In favour of employer.	Apr.	4 Apr.	14	17	136
Coremakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Discharge of employee.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Feb.	27 Mar.	6	50	350
Foundrymen.	St. Catharines, Ont.	For re-arrangement of pay day.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	May	1 May	2	550	1,650
Machinists.	Ottawa, Ont.	Higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending in- vestigation.	Strikers partly successful.	Jan.	2 Jan.	9	40	280
Machinists, black- smiths, etc.	Ottawa, Ont.	For shorter hours.	Conferences arranged by Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.	Feb.	13 Feb.	24	96	861
Electrical workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted, fur- ther increase given after arbitration.	May	29 May	31	300	600
Electrical workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	1 Apr.	10	20	180
Electrical workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	20 May	5	10	160
Electrical workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	May	1 May	9	125	1,200
Electrical workers.	Brantford, Ont.	For weekly payment of wages.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employers.	May	30 June	3	58	174
Electrical workers.	Regina, Sask.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Increase granted.	May	26 May	30	35	175
Electrical workers.	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages & other changes.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	July	7 July	19	150	1,800



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<i>Metal—Con</i>		For higher wages and other chan-	Conferences between parties	Some demands granted....	Mar.	15 Mar.	22	1	200	1,400
Electrical workers	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages, shorter hours & recognition of union.	Conferences between parties.	Compromise	May	8 May	23	2	250	3,750
Line men	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partly successful.	June	1 July	10	6	430	7,419
Boilermakers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise	Apr.	23 May	12	1	175	2,800
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	Esquimalt, B.C.									
Sheet Metal workers.	Edmonton, Alta.	Against reduction of wages.	Conference between parties	Men partly successful.	Jan.	15 Mar.	1	16	115	2,850
Horseshoers	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Employers individually signed agree- ments.	In favour of employees.	June	16 July	30	18	90	1,080
Wiredrawers	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Some returned to work, others' places filled.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	15 Apr.	26	1	12	120
				Total....				109	4,084	79,479
<i>Woodworking—</i>										
Woodworkers...	St. John, N.B.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	May	1 May	31	3	70	1,500
Photo engravers...	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Jan	27 Sept.	23	4	80	12,520
Cabinet Makers...	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise	May	1 July	26	40	400	16,000
				Total....				47	550	30,020
<i>Textile—</i>										
Textile workers...	Montmorency, Que.	For higher wages.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.	Mar.	7 Mar.	12	1	459	2,200
Textile workers...	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages.	Some returned to work, places of others filled.	In favour of employers.	May	10 May	17	1	821	4,926
Twine & Cordage workers.	Doon, Ont.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Feb.	20 Feb.	25	1	99	225
				Total....				3	1,379	7,351
<i>Clothing—</i>										
Tailors...	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	Apr.	1 Apr.	22	...	175	3,150
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Dismissal of employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Aug.	11 Aug.	16	1	15	75
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year		Sept.	19	...	3	1,000	47,150
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against unionists.	Co. promised to allow no discrimina- tion by contractor.	In favour of employees.	Feb.	10 Feb.	15	1	40	200
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Increase granted.	Mar.	18 Mar.	24	33	2,200	13,000
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	Dismissal of employees and alleged discrimination against unionists	Negotiations between parties.		Apr.	15 June	17	2	200	10,600
Garment workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	Apr	15 Apr	28	2,000	23,800	



DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1913.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Lost in Working Days.
Clothing—Con. Garment workers. Shoe machine workers. Boot and Shoe workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Aug.	9 Sept.	1	21	882
	Quebec, Que.	Refusal to work with non-unionists and to sign agreement	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec.	19	14	4,000	7,520
	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	25 May	1	75	675
					Total.		56	9,726	107,052
Food and Tobacco preparation.— Bakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers. Cigarmakers.	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union and other changes.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers generally successful.	1 June	30	12	150	2,500
	Montreal, Que.	For dismissal of foreman and better working conditions.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Oct.	27 Nov.	1	290	6,670
	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathetic.	Montreal dispute ended.	Compromise.	Oct.	30 Nov.	1	150	3,000
	London, Ont.	For supervision of engagement of new employees.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employer.	Jan.	27 Feb.	1	50	1,250
	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec.	13	1	110	1,000
					Total.		16	750	14,420
General Transport— Freight Clerks, etc.	C. P. R.	Refusal of company to consider application for rules and rates of pay.	Men ordered by Union to return to work.	In favour of employers.	Nov 4-12	Feb.	1	500	13,500
	St. Thomas, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.	July	3 July	1	400	4,000
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	For rearrangements of shifts.	Investigation by officers of Marine Department.	Some were conceded demands; places of others filled.	Jan.	3 Jan.	1	15	36
Street Railway Employees.	Halifax, N.S.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	May	16 May	1	200	800



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General Transport—		Some strikers returned to work; others secured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	May	10 June	10	1	85	2,110
Con.	Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.								
Street Railway Employees	For reinstatement of discharged employee.	Mediation.	In favour of employers.	Apr.	19 Apr.	24	1	300	1,500
Teamsters.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	New men were given in-crease demanded.	Apr.	10 Apr.	14	1	14	42
Teamsters.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Apr.	16 Apr.	21	4	400	2,000
		Total.					11	1,917	23,988
Miscellaneous.—									
Barbers.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	Demands granted.	July	28 Aug.	8	8	10	120
Quarry workers.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	21 May	7	3	514	7,660
Theatre employees.	For recognition of union.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employees.	Feb.	14 Feb.		1	10	100
Bill Posters.	Difference with management over amount paid by employees into union.	Strikers' places filled, higher wages and shorter hours granted later.	Strikers partly successful.	Feb.	27 Apr.	30	1	8	80
Glass Workers.	For higher wages.	Employers individually granted demands.	In favour of employees.	May	1 June	10	5	54	1,890
		Total.					18	596	8,950
Unskilled.—									
Labourers.	For shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employers.	Apr.	28 May	2	1	500	1,700
Labourers.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Oct.	21 Oct.	23	1	690	1,200
Labourers.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	28 Apr.	30	1	41	82
Labourers.	For higher wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employers.	Sept.	18 Sept.	21	1	250	500
Labourers.	For higher wages.	Strikers' places filled.	In favour of employees.	Apr.	14 May	9	1	250	5,500
Railway labourers.	For higher wages and other changes.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employees.	May	3 May	10	1	400	2,400
Railway labourers.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers returned to work.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	5 Nov.	12	1	1,500	9,000
		Total.					7	3,541	20,382



MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS, 1901-13.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1913, inclusive :—

Number of Employees Affected.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
5,000 employees and upwards.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	17
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	6	56
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	11	74
250 and under 500 employees.....	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	23	143
100 and under 250 employees.....	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	18	259
50 and under 100 employees.....	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	18	239
25 and under 50 employees.....	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	16	291
Under 25 employees.....	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	18	307
Not reported.....	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	.....	37
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved during the years 1901 to 1913, inclusive :—

Time Losses in Working Days.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	
100,000 and over.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	20
50,000 and under 100,000.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	12
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	24
15,000 and under 25,000.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	7	28
10,000 and under 15,000.....	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	3	35
5,000 and under 10,000.....	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	12	93
2,500 and under 5,000.....	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	11	118
1,000 and under 2,500.....	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	30	202
500 and under 1,000.....	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	14	158
250 and under 500.....	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	6	163
100 and under 250.....	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	15	183
100 and less.....	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	7	204
Indefinite.....	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	2	192
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432



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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913.

	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	5	23	303	16,936
February.....	10	17	908	90,959
March.....	6	44	3,300	43,875
April.....	25	233	6,841	91,841
May.....	25	143	4,921	81,585
June.....	11	351	5,808	184,439
July.....	7	68	1,552	9,060
August.....	8	56	2,477	16,707
September.....	2	4	1,250	47,650
October.....	4	4	1,077	11,900
November.....	1	1	1,500	9,000
December.....	2	15	4,100	8,520
Total.....	106	959	34,047	612,478

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1913, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

	No. of disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	12	75	2,783	59,366
February.....	16	73	2,553	42,880
March.....	15	96	5,222	68,285
April.....	33	275	8,430	112,446
May.....	41	252	11,515	188,193
June.....	29	429	11,175	180,287
July.....	26	165	8,571	180,137
August.....	20	134	9,130	155,044
September.....	11	46	5,586	108,174
October.....	7	12	4,387	86,035
November.....	7	12	3,987	68,091
December.....	5	21	4,970	32,740
Total.....	222	1,590	78,309	1,287,678



DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901-13.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last thirteen years:—

Trade.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.													
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	23	13
Lumbering.....	4	3	4	2	...	5	2	4	2	2	...	4	3	35
Mining and quarrying....	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	76	107
Building.....	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	31	378
Metal and shipbuilding...	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	29	246
Woodworking.....	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	...	3	52
Printing and allied.....	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	31
Textile.....	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	44
Clothing.....	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	10	149
Food and tobacco.....	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	5	72
Leather.....	1	3	4	1	...	3	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	21
General transport.....	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	8	131
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	5	60
Unskilled labour.....	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	7	93
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432



DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1913

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past thirteen years ; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved :

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF DISPUTES													
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Nova Scotia . . . . .	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	4	80
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
New Brunswick . . . . .	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	8	64
Quebec . . . . .	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	18	298
Ontario . . . . .	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	67	51	658
Manitoba . . . . .	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	5	77
Saskatchewan . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	16	4	28
Alberta . . . . .	.....	1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	6	73
British Columbia . . . . .	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	15	136
Interprovincial . . . . .	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	15
TOTAL . . . . .	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED														
Nova Scotia .....	2,624	1,769	2,685	4,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	1,015	38,661
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	65
New Brunswick .....	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	2,362	10,714
Quebec .....	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	9,293	85,675
Ontario .....	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	14,093	92,371
Manitoba .....	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	1,138	15,933
Saskatchewan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	200	162	297	.....	1,885	188	2,792
Alberta .....	.....	90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,668	3,345	1,369	11,424
British Columbia .....	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	9,560	69,553
Interprovincial .....	5,000	.....	.....	1,200	100	.....	3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	500	32,225
Total .....	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	39,536	359,416



DISPUTES BY PROVINCES 1901 TO 1913—Concluded.

PROVINCE	TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS													
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	18,324	1,428,815
Prince Edward Island.....		819											36	855
New Brunswick .....	639	5,993	16,741		22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	154,136	267,719
Quebec.....	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	85,751	1,151,302
Ontario.....	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	116,536	77,243	270,589	219,608	1,795,903
Manitoba .....	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	23,501	196,151
Saskatchewan .....							360	800	486	10,622		11,116	3,569	26,953
Alberta.....		1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	13,051	317,777
British Columbia .....	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	756,202	2,499,334
Interprovincial .....	315,000			5,200			62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,500	13,530	2,491,250
TOTAL.....	632,311	120,910	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	1,287,678	10,176,059



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901-13.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

YEAR.	Approximate time losses in working days.
1901.....	632,311
1902.....	120,940
1903.....	1,226,500
1904.....	265,004
1905.....	217,244
1906.....	359,797
1907.....	621,962
1908.....	708,285
1909.....	871,845
1910.....	718,635
1911.....	2,046,650
1912.....	1,099,208
1913.....	1,287,678
Total .....	10,176,059



CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-13.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last twelve years:—

CAUSES	NUMBER OF DISPUTES													
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
For increase in wages.....	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	56	569
Against reduction in wages.....	12	7	5	6	8	..	3	17	6	6	6	5	8	89
For decrease in hours .....	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3	..	3	7	7	73
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	10	135
Against employment of particular persons	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	1	60
For increase in wages and other changes	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	4	84
For recognition of union.....	1	4	13	3	3	3	2	..	4	1	1	3	8	46
Against employment of non-unionists ....	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	1	97
Against discharge of employees .....	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	4	78
Sympathetic.....	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	..	3	4	2	2	33
Unclassified .....	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	12	168
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1432

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901-13.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

RESULTS	NUMBER OF DISPUTES													
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
In favour of employers .....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	33	437
In favour of employees .....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	47	501
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	25	202
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown.....	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	8	292
TOTAL.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	113	1,432

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 437 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 501 disputes, and 202 resulted in compromises.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

	Five days or less				6-10 days				11-15 days				16-20 days				21-30 days				Over 30 days				Indefinite				Total						
	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Approximate time losses in working days							
Fishing	1	25	2000	4000																									2	34	2600	49600			
Lumbering	1	7	250	1250	1		200	1200																					3	18	2000	137300			
Mining	1	1	400	1000	1	1	100	900							1	37	1036		4	32	4544	6997900							7	35	5081	702726			
Building Trades	3	27	422	1076	10	263	3318	20701					3	52	1117	7265	10	220	1659	42568	4	99	780	33800	1	16	100				31	661	7312	105510	
Metal Trades	6	20	1589	22294	9	14	594	4830	3	33	515	8100	2	2	185	2960	2	8	466	7929	7	32	735	33060							29	109	4084	79479	
Woodworking																	1	3	70	1500	2	44	480	28520							3	47	550	30020	
Textile	2	2	585	2425	1	1	821	4926																							3	3	1379	7351	
Clothing	3	35	2255	13275	1	1	75	675	1		2000	23800	1		175	3150					3	6	1221	58632	1	14	4000	7520				10	56	9726	107052
Food and Tobacco	1	1	50	1250									1	1	150	3000	1	1	290	6670	1	12	150	2500	1	1	110	1000				4	16	750	14420
General Transport	5	8	932	4378	1	1	400	4000									1	1	85	2110	1	1	500	13500							8	11	1917	23988	
Unskilled	4	4	1391	3482	2	2	1900	11400									1	1	250	5500											7	7	3541	20382	
Miscellaneous					1	1	10	100	2	11	524	7780									2	6	62	1970							5	15	596	9850	
Total	27	130	9847	54130	27	284	7418	48738	6	44	3039	39980	7	55	1627	16375	17	235	2857	67313	26	252	10622	105222	3	15	4126	8620				113	1015	39536	1287678



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1913.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

	Fivedays or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days.			Indefinite			Total		
	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages....	17	96 6004	44109	13 270	4480	28308	1	2000	23800	5 50	1432	12610	10 207	1798	47504	9 12	3062	222486	1	16	100	735	18792	378917
Against reduction in wages	1	25 2000	4000	2 2	1900	13000	1 16	115	2850							3 29	1560	73450	1 1	110	1000	73	5685	94300
For shorter hours. ....	2	2 512	1736	1 1	96	864	1 8	10	120				1 2	61	1464	2 8	271	9472				7 21	950	13656
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	1 600	1200	2 2	50	380	1 3	514	7660	1 4	45	765	1 6	430	7119	4 77	780	37580				10 93	2419	54704
For recognition of union..	1	1 40	200	3 3	77	486										4 21	4230	684020				8 25	4347	684706
Against employment of non-unionists																			1 14	4000	7520	14 14	4000	7520
For increase in wages and other changes.....				2 2	600	3800	2 17	400	5550												4 19	1000	9350	
Against discharge of employees.....	1	1 15	75	2 2	150	1250										1 2	200	10600				5 365	11925	
Sympathetic.....				1 1	55	550				1 1	150	3000									2 2	205	3550	
Against employment of particular persons.....													1 1	290	6670						1 1	290	6670	
Unclassified .....	4	4 676	3110	1 1	10	100							4 19	278	4556	3 3	519	14614				27 1483	22380	
Total .....	27	130 9847	54430	27 284	7418	48738	6 44	3039	39980	7 55	1627	16375	17 235	2857	67313	26 252	10622	1052222	3 15	4126	8620	1015	39536	1287678



**X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1913.**

During the calendar year 1913, according to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department, 1,500 workers were killed or fatally injured, and 7,195 were seriously injured in the course of their employment. Tables I. and II. show the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring monthly during the year 1913. From Table I. it will be observed that the greatest number of fatal accidents occurred to employees of steam railways, while employees of mining and metalliferous works, railway construction and the various metal trades and industries, follow in the order named. Table II. shows the greatest number of non-fatal accidents to have occurred to workmen in the metal trades, followed in order by employees on steam railways, in mining and smelting, and in the building trades.

The record for 1913, which is the most complete obtained by the Department, is a result in large measure of the valuable assistance rendered by different branches of the Dominion and provincial governments, to whom acknowledgment is now gratefully made. The Operating Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, the Department of Mines and the Office of Factories Inspector of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, the Factories Inspector of New Brunswick, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, the Department of Mines of Alberta, and the Departments of Mines and Public Works of British Columbia.



## FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES 1904-1913.

TRADES.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	61	145	80	167
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	18	.....	12	.....
Lumbering.....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	54	111	80	199
Mining.....	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	152	619	216	1,147
Railway construction.....															49	34	90	111	149	58
Building trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	94	298	98	556
Metal trades.....	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	103	1,326	187	1,759
Woodworking trades.....	12	151	8	150	4	135	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	9	185	9	213
Printing trades.....	.....	9	1	19	.....	17	1	23	.....	12	.....	35	33	37	.....	14	.....	20	3	29
Clothing trades.....	3	21	2	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	.....	13	6	16
Textile trades.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	5	41	2	69
Food & tobacco preparations.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	19	43	8	81	9	78
Leather trades.....	2	4	6	7	3	13	.....	3	3	5	2	9	3	11	.....	12	3	12	2	11
Transportation steam railway service.....	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	332	1,831	348	1,724
Electric railway service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	34	14	66	15	85
Navigation.....	.....	.....	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	69	62	123	100
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	45	203	52	282
Civic employees.....	.....	.....	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	30	134	19	83	15	266	31	199
Miscellaneous trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	51	225	58	247
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	92	166	80	134	97	165	80	256
Total.....	890	1,791	963	2,361	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,291	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	1,220	5,780	1,500	7,195



I.—TABLE of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the Calendar year 1913.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.													
Trade or Industry.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	7	4	4	4	8	4	8	18	6	6	8	80
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	3	.....	12
Lumbering.....	6	13	9	8	6	11	2	4	3	12	3	3	80
Mining and Metalliferous Works.....	26	21	23	26	19	15	20	18	8	13	17	10	216
Railway construction.....	14	12	9	4	19	30	16	8	14	11	8	4	149
Building trades.....	2	5	4	9	4	14	11	12	14	5	14	4	98
Metal trades.....	4	10	8	11	11	15	13	10	12	13	9	11	127
Woodworking trades.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	9
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	6
Textile.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	9
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Steam Railway Service.....	47	24	35	21	14	33	40	20	25	28	38	23	348
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	1	1	5	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	15
Navigation.....	2	1	3	3	14	12	3	7	8	12	50	8	123
Miscellaneous transport (teamsters, drivers.).....	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	6	6	6	5	3	52
Public and Civic Employees.....	3	1	4	1	4	7	.....	1	3	3	3	1	31
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	1	11	4	6	4	11	6	2	2	3	3	58
Unskilled Labour.....	8	8	6	3	6	8	9	5	7	8	8	4	80
Total.....	123	107	123	112	118	161	139	112	123	126	170	86	1,500



II.—TABLE of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the calendar year 1913.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
Trade or Industry.												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
6	6	23	12	3	5	18	16	26	23	10	19	167
27	23	13	14	16	19	19	16	20	12	11	9	199
98	81	104	126	95	91	108	87	104	83	89	81	1,147
9	15	1	3	3	10	2	3	3	1	3	5	58
29	25	31	37	48	56	49	78	67	55	45	36	556
153	180	160	167	139	190	157	139	126	110	147	91	1,759
23	23	21	23	16	20	15	19	18	11	10	14	213
2	1	2	4	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	5	29
1	1	3	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	16
6	4	4	5	8	8	4	8	10	3	2	7	69
5	3	6	3	2	6	10	7	7	12	15	2	78
2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	11
161	137	154	126	145	139	126	169	137	172	135	123	1,724
3	5	8	2	12	11	10	8	14	7	3	2	85
14	14	7	10	8	6	14	6	7	6	5	3	100
17	13	23	27	30	20	22	30	33	28	22	17	282
14	26	13	10	12	20	19	19	12	20	16	18	199
21	21	26	26	30	17	19	15	23	19	9	21	247
24	21	11	13	40	21	35	23	19	18	14	17	256
615	599	612	609	614	614	635	645	627	584	539	472	7,195
Total.....												



AGRICULTURE.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Falling trees and logs, lumber, etc.	1	2	2	1									5	1	4	1	1								7
Struck by trains and street cars												1	2	1	1									1	3
Explosion of gasoline.					2								9				1	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	18
Live stock gored by stock, kicked by horses								3	2	1	1		2		1	2	1							1	8
Explosion of dynamite (blasting pumps)							1		1			1	2					1	1						3
Falling material other than trees and logs						2	1	4	6	3	4	2	23		1	2		1	4	4	5	9	2	5	39
Mangled by farm machinery		1		1	1	3							4			2		1	2	2	6	1	1		16
Runaway				1																					
Falling from, run over and crushed by machinery, wagons and other vehicles.	2	3	1		2	3	2	1	6			3	21	1	2	1			7	7	3	3	3	2	31
Falling from structures, silos, etc.							1		1	2			6		1	1	1			2	2	6	1		11
Scalded by steam															1										1
Injured by tools, helves, forks, knives, etc.																									5
Railway collision in charge of transport of stock.													1												1
Injured by flying material												1	1								3			3	13
Stepped on rail.			1	1					1				4			1			1		3	1			5
Cave in of sandpit																									1
Shocked by electricity.																					1				1
Explosion of oil																					2				2
Collision with horse-driven vehicles and autos																					2				3
Fell from a train																								1	1
Overcome by gas									1				1												
	3	7	4	4	4	8	4	8	18	6	6	8	80	6	6	23	12	3	5	18	16	26	10	19	167







MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKS.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.																										
Causes.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	11	6	13	14	8	7	9	4	4	6	5	3	90	36	27	39	53	46	30	38	39	47	33	45	34	467
Fall of coal, rock, timber, etc.	2	2	2	4	6	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	26	7	1	5	13	2	3	6	4	7	4	3	8	63
Premature explosions of dynamite	2	2	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	4	4	3	30	22	12	13	17	7	15	17	15	17	20	16	16	187
Struck, run over and crushed by mine and ore cars	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	8	12	12	8	9	10	11	8	5	7	7	105
Asphyxiated	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	3	2	18	15	13	18	9	14	18	16	9	9	7	10	4	142
Mangled by mine machinery	8	5	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	26	15	13	18	9	14	18	16	9	9	7	10	4	142
Falls	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6
Scalded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck, crushed and run over by locomotives and cars	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	37
Struck by flying material	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electric shock	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	3	4	7	1	1	10	1	2	1	3	2	27
Explosion and ignition of gas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	41
Burned by molten metal, ore, oil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	4	5	2	6	4	2	3	39
Smothered	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Tools injured in the handling of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strained by lifting heavy material	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Explosion of chemicals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burned by white wash	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injured by stepping on nails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	26	21	23	26	19	15	20	18	8	13	17	10	216	98	81	104	126	95	91	108	87	104	83	89	81	1147























Run over by trains and locomotives.....	9	2	8	10	9	9	13	7	3	6	5	6	87	4	4	7	8	12	9	12	7	11	10	11	9	104
Struck by trains and locomotives.....	5	2	1	.....	1	6	4	1	10	4	6	4	44	6	9	6	4	9	9	6	11	8	8	4	9	89
Collisions.....	7	4	5	4	.....	1	4	5	5	6	6	5	52	22	19	15	5	6	15	8	9	18	14	14	13	158
Derailment of locomotives, cars and hand-cars.....	5	1	2	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	3	5	.....	28	11	2	19	7	6	20	15	7	2	10	12	8	122
Fell, jumped or thrown from locomotives and cars.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	1	2	5	1	27	24	25	8	20	15	14	19	28	22	34	20	15	231
Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	8	7	13	2	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	5	2	46	13	19	16	13	8	7	10	15	19	7	17	6	150
Killed or injured by shop machinery tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	7	14	16	20	19	10	17	25	9	9	14	18	178
Burned and scalded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	3	9	8	5	9	3	10	4	15	11	11	95
Struck by falling material.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	17	30	14	29	16	39	29	22	39	28	37	17	14	314
Struck object when passing same.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	8	7	1	3	4	5	3	.....	3	3	6	4	3	38
Falls.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	24	18	16	11	13	11	7	8	6	11	8	14	157
Explosion of locomotive boiler, water gauges, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Struck by flying material.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	6	9	8	3	3	5	5	7	2	2	57
Run over by a horse.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Premature explosion of dynamite.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drowned, fell into a well.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed by an elevator.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed by overturned and falling rolling stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned, handcar went through open draw-bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned, fell from bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strained and sprained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	1	.....	19
47	24	35	21	14	33	40	20	25	28	38	23	348	161	137	154	126	145	139	126	169	137	172	135	123	1724	

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collisions (street cars and other vehicles).....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	1	5	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	25
Falling material.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Falling from street cars and repair wagons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Struck by street car.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Crushed by and between cars.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Run over by cars and locomotives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Shocked and burned by electricity.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8







MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

Falling from, run over and crushed by wagons, carts and other vehicles.....	1	1	2	4	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	1	19	5	2	4	8	10	9	2	.....	18	13	12	4	95
Horse-driven vehicles, in collision with street cars.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	4	6	14	9	6	3	5	6	5	3	9	79	
Runaway.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	1	33	
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	16	
Crushed by falling material.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	2	2	2	3	.....	3	1	3	4	3	2	29
Vehicles struck by a train.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	
Electrocuted.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6	
Burned, in a fire which destroyed stables.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Crushed between load and archway of gate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Crushed by vehicles against an entrance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Crushed by an elevator.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Run over, (Auto truck took fire).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Struck, hitting heavy machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Collision of horse-driven vehicles only.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Injured by being on dump wagon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	6	6	6	.....	5	3	52	17	13	25	27	30	20	22	33	24	22	17	282	

PUBLIC AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Struck by a train.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Shot while making an arrest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Thrown from, run over and crushed by fire apparatus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Crushed and cut by falling materials (walls, debris, glass, etc.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Overcome by smoke and gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Burned, (fighting fire and otherwise).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Collisions of fire apparatus with poles, street cars and other vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fell, hitting down fire station pole.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Electric shock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3











## XI.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for information on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1913-14, copies of individual numbers contained in Volumes XIII and XIV of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 168,985 were distributed, 144,980 in English and 23,474 in French; also 4,061 copies in English and 543 in French of individual numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of previous years, making the total number of copies of the *Gazette* distributed during the fiscal year 173,058, a monthly average distribution of 14,421 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 223 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,102 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 948 copies of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; 37 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its employees at Toronto, 1907; 84 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver by riots, 1907; 84 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission on losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver by riots, 1907; 143 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 82 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec; 2,166 copies of the Report of the Royal Commissioner on Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, 1913; 3,600 copies of Parts I and II of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 4,012 copies of Part III, Vol. I, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 3,636 copies of Part III, Vol. II, of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 300 copies of Part IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; 70 copies of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Mission to England to confer with British Authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada, from India in particular; 46 copies of the Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia; 32 copies of the Report of Special



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Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred "Bill No. 2, an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies"; 3,429 copies of the Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912; 3,826 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1913; 25 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1890-1911; 24 copies of the Report on Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-11; 78 copies of Report on Wholesale Prices, 1910; 69 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1911; 2,000 copies of the Report on Wholesale Prices, 1912; 69 copies of the Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 466 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 8,550 of index to Volume XIII and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*. In addition to the distribution of the several reports, &c., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publications, documents, bills, circular letters, copies of Acts of Parliament, copies of "Hansard," forms for correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other matter of one kind or another were distributed to the number of 2,095, making a total in all of 210,204 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, or an average monthly distribution of 17,517 publications, &c.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, &c., distributed from the Distribution Office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1913-14:—



TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1914.

Name of Publication.	MONTHS.												Number of Publications distributed, 1913-1914.
	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<i>Labour Gazette</i> , Individual Copies, Vols. XIII and XIV English.....	11,150	10,750	10,750	10,750	11,450	11,450	11,450	11,250	11,200	11,200	11,550	11,580	144,980
" " " Miscellaneous copies.....	185	260	308	650	200	498	110	500	401	360	285	304	4,061
" " " Bound Volumes.....	51	10	1	12	6	12	3	12	8	1	4	9	159
" " " Individual copies, Vols. XIII and XIV French.....	1,800	1,828	1,813	1,800	2,000	1,983	2,000	1,986	1,980	1,984	2,200	2,100	23,474
" " " Miscellaneous copies.....	25	30	48	80	14	74	17	48	61	44	64	38	543
" " " Bound Volumes.....	7	2	12	3	12	6	2	12	.....	2	.....	6	64
Annual Reports, 1913. English Copies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	110	96	50	706
" " " " Miscellaneous.....	60	44	12	28	30	17	30	20	18	24	14	36	333
" " " 1913. French copies.....	Not yet received from Printer.	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	8	11	.....	12	2	63
" " " " Miscellaneous.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual Reports " " " " Miscellaneous Copies.....	40	18	17	20	40	17	20	12	16	500	108	90	700
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its Employees, Toronto, 1907.....	8	3	2	1	2	5	.....	5	.....	5	3	3	37
Report of Royal Commission on losses sustained by Chinese Population of Vancouver, B. C., by Riots, 1907.....	10	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	10	13	12	9	12	84
Report of Royal Commission on losses sustained by Japanese Population of Vancouver, B. C., by Riots, 1907.....	10	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	10	13	12	9	12	84
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada.....	16	13	13	16	12	3	11	9	12	12	12	14	143
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Province of Quebec, 1908.....	9	12	4	5	7	6	9	10	8	8	.....	4	82
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Coal Mining Disputes on Vancouver Island, B. C., 1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335	656	154	10	11	2,166



TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1914.—Continued.

Name of Publication.	MONTHS.												Number of Publications distributed, 1913-1914.
	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education													
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "													
Part I-II. 1913.....													
Part III-Vol. I. 1913...													
Part III-Vol. II. 1913...													
Part IV-1913.....													
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on Mission to England to confer with British Authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada, from India in particular, 1908.....	8	12	3	5	7	5	9	10		8		3	70
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour (F. A. Acland) on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia.....	6		4			10		15		4		7	46
Report of Special Committee on "Bill" No. 2, re Industrial Co-operative Societies.			2	2		4		12		4		8	32
Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912.....										3,329		100	3,429
Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1912.....			3,540	112	20	60	2	10	20	31	20	11	3,826
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890-1909.....	2		4	1	6			4	1		1	6	25
Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-1911.....	1		1	4	6	1	1	4	1		1	4	24
Wholesale Prices, Canada 1910.....	20		6	8	2	2	4	3	6		15	6	78
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "	20		8		1	3		8	6	4	10	9	69
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "	1,809		100	91		(Supply exhausted)							2,000
Copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906.....			2	6		4	3	6	6	8	24	10	69
"        Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.....	50	32	16	42	56	40	38	70	48	34	20	30	466
Miscellaneous Publications, documents, Bills, Acts, etc.....	182	204	102	300	154	98	100	274	86	109	186	300	2,095
Index to Vol. XII. Labour Gazette.....								8,500	30	12	8		8,550
Publication, &c., distributed during the fiscal year 1913-14.....													210,204
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "													203,693
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "        "													
Increase 1913-14.....													6,511



XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,829, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1914, being 8,172. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, 5,024 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,940 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 557 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 527 to other matters.

For the same period, 16,642 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 13,560 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 986 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 2,096 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1913-14 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,416 copies, of which 7,989 were on account of paid circulation,\* and 5,427 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1914:—

TABLE showing the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of each fiscal year from 1900 to 1914, inclusive.

Year	Annual Subscriptions	Free and Exchange Distribu- tion	Total Circulation
1900-1 .....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2 .....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3 .....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4 .....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6 .....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7 .....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8 .....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9 .....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912-13.....	8,062	4,861	12,723
1913-14.....	8,172	5,477	13,649

\* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,172.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1914:—

Nova Scotia .....	967
New Brunswick .....	381
Prince Edward Island .....	119
Quebec .....	2,202
Ontario .....	2,610
Manitoba .....	416
Saskatchewan .....	310
Alberta .....	437
British Columbia .....	518
The Territories .....	8
The British Empire (other than Canada) : .....	95
Foreign countries .....	109
Total .....	8,172

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the Department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers) .....	455
Trade papers and labour journals .....	157

*Free List.*

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	386
Members of the House of Commons .....	221
Members of the Senate .....	87
Boards of Trade .....	274
Newspapers .....	1,028
Miscellaneous .....	262
	—————2,870



Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia .....	125
Prince Edward Island .....	10
New Brunswick .....	97
Quebec (copies, English and French) .....	590
Ontario .....	855
Manitoba .....	152
Saskatchewan .....	131
Alberta .....	181
The Territories .....	1
British Columbia .....	276
	—————2,418
63 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each) ..	189
	—————
Total .....	5,477

REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1913-14 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,353.12.

Statement of the Revenue of the *Labour Gazette* for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> .....	\$1,324 05
Sale of single and bound copies .....	45 15
Amount received up to June 30, 1913, for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which have been held pending the identification of the remitters and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same .....	2 00
	—————
	\$1,371 20
LESS.	
Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same .....	\$18 08
	—————
	18 08
	—————
	\$1,353 12